

# PERIODICAL ACCOUNTS

RELATING TO

## MORAVIAN MISSIONS

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### INDEX.

PAGE

WESTERN TIBET	..	..	...	..	..	..	3
JERUSALEM (LEPER HOME)		..	..	..	..	..	11
AFRICA (UNYAMWEZI)	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
AFRICA (NYASA)	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
SOUTH AFRICA (EASTERN PROVINCE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
SOUTH AFRICA (WESTERN PROVINCE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
BRITISH GUIANA	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
WEST INDIES (EASTERN PROVINCE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
WEST INDIES (JAMAICA)	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
LABRADOR	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
ALASKA	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
CALIFORNIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
HONDURAS	..	..	..	..	..	..	74

## FOREWORD.

THE restrictions necessitated by the war have led us this year to curtail the Annual Reports of our Mission Fields; and it is also owing to the circumstances of the war that the Reports from Surinam, Nicaragua and the Eastern West Indies have failed so far to reach us.

Of other effects of the war, this is not the time or place to speak, but we cannot omit an expression of our gratitude to God that in spite of all the tumult and destruction in Europe, He enables our Missions to carry on their work of salvation and peace in the distant lands of the earth. We pray that He may still continue to uphold this work and all who are engaged in it, however hard the days before us may be.

We thank our many friends whose prayers and gifts have continued to build up our Missions and encourage our workers. May the reading of the reports, with the insight they give into the joys and the problems of the missionaries and the growing native Churches, strengthen our resolve to help them on in their great task.

THE BRITISH MISSION BOARD,

C. H. SHAW, *Chairman.*



## ASIA.

### WESTERN TIBET.

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#### Annual Report of the West Himalayan Field for 1938-39.

**H**ERE in the vast and quiet spaces of these lofty regions, one would be utterly unaware of the colossal conflict raging hundreds of miles away in Europe were it not for the wireless and the newspapers which keep us informed of the grim realities of modern warfare. In writing this annual report of the field, however, one is reminded of another type of conflict—the conflict which goes on incessantly against ignorance, superstition and sin, in these lofty altitudes.

*Kyelang.*—With what eagerness would I have taken up my pen if I could have reported consistent spiritual progress in the life of the congregation at Kyelang. The troubles that afflicted this congregation did not come only from without, but also from within. Numerous quarrels seem to have arisen out of the division of land rented to the Christians at a nominal rate. The fault did not lie with the system of land tenure which in fact is wholly to the advantage of our converts; but rather with the individual himself who has still to learn afresh what are the first obligations of a Christian in his dealings with his fellows. A rift in the clouds, however, revealed one bright spot, in that the members of the Church banded together to renovate their place of worship. The outbreak of war caused Br. and Sr. Peter much anxiety at first, as they feared lest they would be interned, although they are Swiss subjects. At one time, indeed, it looked as if they might be obliged to come to Leh; in fact they had made all the necessary preparations when at the last moment the fear of internment was removed, and the Peters decided to remain at their station. The last reports of Kyelang spoke of an improvement in the spiritual tone of the congregation. The Gospel Inn at this station has done useful service, and we see now that no station in our field should be without so effective an evangelistic agency.

*Khalatse.*—During nine months of the year, when Br. and Sr. Driver were on furlough in England, our Ladakhi minister, Br. Dewazung, took over charge of the station, and he succeeded in keeping the small community of Christians



together. The Superintendent went to Khalatse on two occasions to encourage the members. The boys of the village attended the mission school regularly during the winter, and the Christians organized a young men's club at which the villagers played indoor games, were shown pictures from illustrated magazines, and most important of all, listened to the Gospel stories told them by the minister and Madta the evangelist. We were glad to welcome back the Drivers when they returned.

It is hoped that in the near future Mrs. Driver will be able to build her clinic, towards which good friends in the Homeland contributed generously. The accommodation at present available in the Khalatse compound is inadequate, so we look forward to an improvement in the erection of a simple clinic, with wards for eye patients in particular. Another attempt to spread our influence in this country is the step which is being taken at Khalatse to send Madta to establish an out-station at a place called Saspola on the Indus, and on the main trade route from Srinagar to Leh. Madta will start his work in this village at the beginning of December, and he will be in continual touch with all the villages in the neighbourhood. Thus we shall have a chain of stations from Khalatse to Sumur in Nubra.

*Leh.*—The report of the Leh congregation shows that the attendances at church services have improved, and that the children of Christian parents in particular have received Biblical instruction regularly. The Leh Co-operative Society which unfortunately was not very successfully run for many years, was practically liquidated and a large part of the money owing to the church and other investors was repaid. The Gospel Inn has ministered to the needs of over 4,000 pilgrims and travellers, and nearly as many animals, and the work there has gone on consistently, so that the building has become an institution with which everybody in Western Tibet is familiar, and which villagers from outlying districts do not fail to use. One might have thought that the Buddhist hierarchy would avoid a building which is expressly Christian, but it is quite common for a party of twenty or thirty lamas to shelter in the Inn. As a distributing centre for Christian literature, there could not be a more favourable spot, nor a better place to meet people and introduce the Word of Life to them.

During August the Drivers came to Leh to discuss with us matters affecting the work in this field, and they were able to bring to our discussions new ideas which they had gathered during their home furlough. The Girls' School in Leh continued to function as usual and the regular attendance of the bulk of the children shows that the work thus done to prepare



them for domestic duties when they grow up, and to tell them of the Friend of little children, is not wasted.

To offset the increasing poverty occasioned through the total cessation of Central Asian trade, the mission launched upon a new scheme, viz.: that of establishing a woollen industry in this country. A technical and industrial school was therefore started, where blankets, carpets and homespun cloth could be woven on modern handlooms, thereby giving employment to wool spinners, and training others in the art of weaving on these improved looms. The mission was successful in interesting the Kashmir State authorities, with the result that looms, accessories and an instructor were provided by way of assistance. We may hope that this new scheme will offer many opportunities of putting the claims of Christ before these people. One comes to realize that people who are practically starving are not likely to pay much heed to the preaching of the Gospel, but once you help them to earn their living they will at any rate listen to what one has to tell them.

*Sheh and Nubra.*—Work in these two out-stations has gone on steadily; the people have before them the spectacle of two evangelists with their families who have obtained freedom from the stultifying influence of heathen superstitions, and who through precept and example strive to show forth the spirit of their Lord and Master Jesus Christ. In Nubra, Standzin, our evangelist, has made himself indispensable to the people amongst whom he has been working for the past four years. The fact that they bring all their troubles and quarrels to him to be suitably disposed of is the measure of the confidence he inspires in his neighbours. He proposes to build a house for himself in the village of Sumur, and he will have two or three rooms added to it to serve as a Christian Inn for travellers. So in practically all our stations we shall have Christian Inns which will provide shelter and spiritual enlightenment. Evangelistic tours of long and short distances have been undertaken, and every day individuals and groups of people hear the message of Salvation preached to them; and one asks oneself, what is the nett result of it all? The people are like the arid and sandy plains and stony ground on which they live: the ground produces nothing without a supply of water, and equally the people need the water of life to revivify them. The dry bones can live, and through God's grace they will live, re-animated by His spirit. I like to think of the Good Shepherd who eternally seeks and finds the wandering sheep, enmeshed by temptations and the pull of heathen customs and agelong prejudice and ignorance. We would not be out here in these lonely hills, and amongst a strange people, did we not utterly believe in the saving power



of Christ the Saviour. We close our report with gratitude to God for His unfailing goodness and patience, and with the hope that He will enable us to see wherein our service of Him has been feeble and faulty, and cause us to profit by our failures during the past year. May we be found passing on the torch of truth to others whilst being guided and nourished by it ourselves.

(Signed) WALTER ASBOE.

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### Annual Report of Kyelang, 1939.

Every traveller in these parts knows that on a journey he must never expect two days to be quite the same, and though one may have travelled the same road twice or oftener, a bout of bad weather, a pony that suddenly goes lame, or any of the many other vicissitudes that do happen at times, in spite of all forethought, can make heavy going where one expected smooth progress. If that is so when travelling on roads one knows, how much more is this likely on the journey through the unknown of a new year. And just as one breathes a sigh of relief when a day's march is ended, so on reviewing the events of the last year we cannot but be thankful that the stage is done, and that God helped us through.

Difficulties of various kinds beset our path. At the end of last year we had a lot of trouble through boycotts instigated against us by the ruling class in Lahoul and their satellites, who in the past had never shown a friendly feeling for our mission, which they always regarded, not as a help for the betterment of the people in their charge, but as a hindrance to the unrestricted use of their powers. Heavy fines were imposed and still worse threats employed to make the unwilling elements among the villagers carry out their orders of boycotting the Christians. All sorts of charges were raked up against them, and difficult though it undoubtedly was for them to find themselves cut off from the life of the community, the trouble squarely faced lost much of its terror.

Much more hindering and disappointing than the external opposition was the enmity that arose among our own members over the matter of the marriage of one of our Christian girls to the local doctor, who years ago had already married another Christian girl and induced her to become a Hindu. The relatives of the first wife were infuriated. Apart from the two families directly concerned, all the rest were drawn into the orbit of these quarrels, and the hatred became so violent that we had to evict the two families from our land. All my efforts to settle these quarrels met with no success, and feeling became increasingly bitter. But what human words could not achieve, God brought about in His own time.



The news of the outbreak of the war, with all the repercussions it had even in a place so remote as Kyelang, threw everybody out of the familiar groove. Being uncertain whether the Government would allow me to remain at Kyelang I made all preparations for departure, but at the last moment received the information that I should not be disturbed.

Had we had to leave, our Christians would have had to face the winter alone, and the stark necessity of either standing united or being washed away one by one by the tide of hostility around them which might rise at any time, made them bethink themselves to cease quarrelling. I also think that a genuine wish to reach out to a higher standard of Christian life brought about the termination of this unsatisfactory state.

It is so easy to lose the perspective of the significance of what happens around one, in the complete isolation of a station like this. We had suffered so many setbacks in what we had hoped to do this year: to build a new church and inaugurate the scheme whereby our Christians were to settle on the hitherto uncultivated portions of our land—that one has to remind oneself of the progress that has been made. Since the building of a new church seemed to be out of the question, we all united last autumn to renovate our old churchroom and make it a fitting place of worship. Everybody helped, and in about a month we had converted the old room into a handsome new one, fitted completely in Tibetan style.

Again, in the Gospel Inn we had built three years ago out of a disused shop, some alterations had become necessary, since travellers frequented it in ever-increasing numbers. In fact this Gospel Inn, right on the roadside, is an ideal place for making contact with many people, and through it more men and women are reached than by evangelistic tours from village to village. However, several such tours were made by our evangelist, and quite a number of tracts and gospels distributed, apart from those given to people in the Gospel Inn.

Apart from the schools we held for Christian children and adults during winter, we opened on two evenings a week the empty rooms in our church building for a men's and boys' club, whilst Miss Peter with the girls and women knitted pullovers and other woollen articles. These clubs so flourished that they aroused the enmity of those to whom any progress on our part is a thorn in the flesh. On one of these club evenings the gong, which served as a bell to call our people together on Sundays and the villagers on week-nights, was stolen, and since during the winter there is no one here to whom such a theft can be reported, it was never recovered.



Apart from these clubs we tried by various other means to help the people. Owing to the increase in planting Kuth on fields that formerly bore grain, there is an ever-increasing shortage of fodder, which affects the number of oxen and dzos kept by the villagers for ploughing. As an experiment I made harness for horses, as used in our countries, and constructed a plough with a wheel. At first the villagers were very sceptical, but when they saw us plough fields that were too hard for their very inferior implements, they admitted that here was the solution of their ploughing problems and that the work was much better done this way, provided they have sufficient enterprise to copy harness and plough. Some of the brighter ones say they will do that this winter, when there is little other work to do. I also constructed a very simple spinning wheel which can be copied by anyone knowing the use of a few tools.

The contact thus established with the villagers is helpful, and now that the chief troublemonger—the doctor—has been transferred elsewhere, our relations with the local gentry have also improved. In spite of all sorts of objections raised by them, two of our young men married local girls, and though we were threatened with more boycotts, by going our way quietly and undismayed these soon passed off. We hope that these two girls and another from Spiti will come forward during the year for Christian instruction preceding baptism.

For the new year the prospect is therefore not so dark as it often seemed during the many setbacks we suffered. One thing, however, we sorely need—Christians fully alive to their great calling. God can and will give this, His quickening spirit, to those who earnestly seek it by prayer and through their lives. Would that He grants us a full measure, so that our small congregation becomes a light in the darkness of heathendom and superstition.

(Signed) F. A. PETER.

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### Annual Report of Khalatse, 1939.

During this year there has been no increase in the number of our church members, apart from the birth of one child, the son of Br. Yohanan. Br. Madta and Br. Yohanan, who used to live together with their respective families, are now living separately, having divided their inheritance.

Our congregation has decided to build a new church with our own money, and although the sum at our disposal is small we hope at any rate to begin work upon the building early next spring.

Our winter school for boys was well attended, and most of them came very regularly from the village. A few of our



Christian girls come to my house regularly for Bible study and reading, and one of the Christian women also came regularly to me for further Biblical instruction, as she was greatly attracted to Christ's teaching.

During the winter a young men's club was run by us once or twice a week; this was a good way of showing forth the love of Christ towards them.

We held magic lantern services once a week, but I am sorry that we could not always get good results, for the crowd was too great for the size of the room, and those who could not get in made a great noise and tried to interrupt our service.

I often went to the Caravanserais in the village, and talked to the travellers about the love of Christ for them. We were delighted to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Driver back from furlough in England, and are glad to have another opportunity of working with them.

(Signed) DEWAZUNG.

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### Annual Report of Leh, 1939.

During the twelve months that have passed we have had much cause for thankfulness to God for the blessings of health amongst our members, and that there was nothing to hinder our brethren and sisters from meeting Sunday by Sunday for divine service, and attending Holy Communion and the Church festivals. A few days before Christmas the Christians in Sheh assembled together for the dedication of the small churchroom built by Br. Samuel. This year Captain and Mrs. Hailey, the British Joint Commissioner and his wife, came to Leh, and regularly attended our Sunday services.

As in former days Christians living amongst Buddhists, whose standard of morality is very low, fell victims to the temptations with which they were faced, so this year some cases have occurred and have caused us much grief. Though we sow the good seed, until the kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of God, the grain and the weeds will grow together.

As Br. Dorje has been transferred to Srinagar, he and his family have gone to live there. As in former times the Christians in Kyelang emigrated to Ladak, so in these days our Ladaki Christians, owing to lack of employment, go to Kashmir, so that altogether there are about thirty Ladakhi Christians in Kashmir.

The Christian children have been regular in attending their classes on Saturdays and also Sunday School, and their keenness to learn has given me much pleasure; they have also been quite willing to clean the church and ring the bell without receiving payment, and this is what I have not observed



amongst the grown-ups in the congregation. The Scripture Gift Mission, by sending me many tracts for distribution, have helped us very much indeed. About eight of our children have undertaken for the past eight months to read a chapter or two from the New Testament, and I hope that in this way they will get into the habit of reading their Bibles. If from childhood they do not read the word of God and get to know Him, and do not even know how to pray on attaining adolescence, they run the great risk of falling away from the Church altogether.

Stobledan has come regularly to me for lectures in the exposition of the New Testament; he has also been instructed in Tibetan and Urdu orthography. The latter is important, as he will then be able to obtain commentaries in Urdu of the New Testament, and thus increase his understanding of the Scriptures.

By the Will of the late Sr. Choskyt the Church received a legacy of about Rs. 240, which has been put aside for the Leh Church Building Fund.

I close this report with the prayer that God may abundantly bless and guide the Mission Board in these difficult days, and empower them more and more with His Holy Spirit.

(Signed) YOSEB GERGAN.

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### Annual Report of Sumoor (Nubra), 1939.

There is much to thank God for in that He has kept us all in good health, and has in many other ways blessed us abundantly, though we have so often done those things which were contrary to His will.

The work of God in Nubra goes very slowly, and at times it appears as if it were practically hopeless, as the people have for countless generations been idol worshippers. They show no signs of wanting Christianity or any desire to know more about its Founder, but I always hope that one day they will understand the extent of the love of Christ for them and become His disciples.

Evangelistic tours have been made frequently, and in the villages I have preached the word of God and the people have listened. I always make a practice of living in the midst of a large family, so that I may be able to demonstrate the spirit of Christ in my dealings with them, and whilst round the family hearth I tell the people Bible stories.

School work amongst the people of Sumoor has been rather discouraging, firstly because the people are unwilling to send their children to school, and secondly the few who do send their children for education sometimes direct them to go to the local state school and sometimes to our small school.



Almost all the people in Sumoor are our friends, and they try to help us in every way they can. This year we were able to send our small daughter to Srinagar for further education.

I close my report with the prayer that God will give us grace to be faithful servants, and strength to witness for Jesus Christ our Saviour before our heathen neighbours.

(Signed) STANDZIN.

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## LEPER HOME AT JERUSALEM.

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### Annual Report for the Year 1939.

**W**E are always grateful, as we review a year that has gone, for the renewed and wonderful experience of God's unchangeable goodness. In power and in grace, in love and in faithfulness He remains ever the same; and as we remember that we belong to Him, that He is the Lord of our Home and that nothing is beyond the range of His care, that it is He who inspires the many friends who by their prayers and gifts support our work, our hearts are full to overflowing with praise and thanksgiving.

Since March, when she left us to go on furlough for a much needed rest, we have been without our beloved Matron. She told us with pleasure and gratitude of the many friends she met in England, both old and new, and of their deep interest in our work. Now we must wait until God opens the way for her return. Her absence throws an additional burden on our shoulders, but God does not impose anything on us without helping us to bear it, so that even in this we may still praise Him.

We have suffered little harm either from the civil disturbances earlier in the year or from the war that broke out in September. Our work has gone on without interruption, and this report contains little but the ordinary routine of the past twelve months.

At the beginning of the year the health of the sisters was not good, but it has improved, and we have been able to continue without any extensive sick-leave. In addition to our daily duties we have been able, though not always with regularity, to further our knowledge of Arabic. Only through their own language can we approach the hearts of our patients, and it is therefore of the highest importance that our knowledge of Arabic should be as thorough as we can make it.

The patients have been more amenable and helpful than in previous years. One very awkward patient, whose influence was bad and who gave us much trouble, we had to discharge; and his removal eased the situation. But our impression is that many of the patients became weary of the strife and



disorder outside, in which many of their relatives were involved, and consequently began to feel some stirrings of gratitude for the safety and comfort provided by the Home. Not only was a new spirit of helpfulness to be seen, but a new attention to and approval of the Gospel Message. We, who knew from long experience how impervious to the seed is the stony ground of Mohammedanism, could only marvel at this achievement of the grace of God. It is an encouragement to us not to grow weary in trying to win these distressed souls. Pastor Nielsen proved, as always, a faithful friend and helper both to us and to our patients. When he went on furlough, Mr. Shehadeh took his place, and we recognize in him, too, a faithful servant of the Word.

The wireless provides a very welcome relief in the monotonous lives of our patients, and they all enjoy and profit by it. When one of the sisters celebrates her birthday we have a picnic and games in the patients' garden. For those who cannot play there are riddles or a story. Two of our friends have provided a swing for the younger patients, and there is a horizontal bar for them to strengthen their muscles on. They enjoy a game of football, too, but such strenuous exercise soon tires them.

The condition of most of our patients remains unchanged. Their sufferings are just tolerable and they bear them with patience. Two, however, died in the very extremity of pain and weakness. For two others we are even tempted to nurse a faint hope of ultimate recovery. Dr. Canaan is as indefatigable a worker in the investigation of leprosy as he is a faithful friend to all in our Home. But the sad fact remains that it is almost impossible for us to hope for any cure unless we receive the cases in their earliest stages, and this seldom happens. It is estimated that the number of lepers in this country is between 180 and 200. This is a higher figure than that given some years ago, and is a definite indication that leprosy is not yet dying out in the Holy Land. We often see families where both parents are lepers, and when the children come to us at the age of ten or twelve they are already past the stage when they might hope to be cured. Until more energetic and drastic measures are taken to end this scourge, we can do no more than we are doing now. But we long for the time when those who have the power may also have the pity to save the generations yet unborn from this cruel curse.

During the year four patients died, four were discharged, and four were admitted to the Home, so that compared with twenty-four patients at the end of 1938 we had only twenty at the end of 1939.

JOHANNA LARSEN.

(A detailed report of individual patients will be found in the separate publication of the Leper Home Report).



## EAST CENTRAL AFRICA.

### Annual Report of Unyamwezi for 1939.

THE year under review has been a quiet one with regard to the mission work in general. But on the other hand it has been a year full of anxiety and fear; our minds were kept in suspense with regard to what was going to happen next. To a certain extent a relaxation took place when war was declared, though we did not know what was in store for us and our work here in Tanganyika. Now after the first six months of the war we are thankful to have been allowed up to this day to do our work without any disturbance and interruption, and we hope and pray that the same may be bestowed upon us in the days to come. Our work in Unyamwezi suffered much during the last war, and it was only four or five years ago when Urambo was manned by a European missionary, that we could say the field had recovered from the great disaster of twenty-five years ago.

The missionaries in charge of the various stations and branches of the work have in the quarterly and annual reports given a record of their activities during the year, and there is therefore no need to repeat much here. As stated at the outset the year has been a quiet one, which means that the work has been carried on in the usual way without many extraordinary events.

In June Br. Pedersen went on furlough to Denmark after having been the sole European missionary in Urambo for four years. Sr. Dirksen and her two small children went with him to Denmark because one of the children had to undergo an operation which could not well be postponed. After the operations had been successfully performed Sr. Dirksen set off with her children on the journey back to Africa, in spite of the war, and they arrived here safely at the end of November.

When Br. Pedersen went on furlough, Br. Dirksen left Usoke and took over the work at Urambo, where, besides the ordinary mission work, a special job was waiting for him, viz., the building of a permanent mission house. All the Urambo people were, as may be remembered, in 1936, moved by the Sleeping Sickness Department to a place fifteen miles away from the old Urambo. We had to abandon the old station and build a new one in the Concentration. We were, however, advised by the Government not to build any substantial houses until the Concentration had proved to be a success, and therefore only temporary houses were put up, built in the native way of wattle and daub. As we



were assured that the Concentration would be permanent, and the temporary house was not suitable or big enough for a family to live in, the time had come to build a bigger and more substantial house. In December the Dirksens moved into their new quarters, which consist of two nice buildings, the main house and the kitchen building with office and guestroom. The cost was reduced considerably by using much of the materials from the house at the old Urambo. As it had been difficult in the past to get good water it was decided to build a watertank for rain water at the same time, which will save the expense of a water carrier in the future.

With regard to the Mission work at *Urambo* the soil has been hard in the past, and it is still so. But the *Urambo* report says that the work is promising, not only at *Urambo* with its two out-stations at *Ikonongo* and *Nhwande*, but also on the four out-stations in the *Uyowa S.S. Concentration*, which is bigger than that at *Urambo*.

Br. Dirksen writes that a special feature of the services and meetings is that so few women are attending, and a glance at the statistics proves this, not only with regard to the Christians and adherents, but also with regard to the pupils attending the schools. Around the southern stations the women are in the majority. During the year the building work at *Usonga* and *Sirambo* was completed and the two churches were dedicated. In October the evangelist at *Sirambo* had to be dismissed; and a former evangelist from *Ipole* took his place. We are glad to see that 189 people are under instruction for baptism. Is it the dawn of a new era for *Urambo*, which the first missionaries were longing to see year after year? In this connection it will not be without interest to make the following quotation from the *Periodical Accounts* forty years ago: "In conclusion, both brethren (*Dahl* and *Meier*) complain, in the communication from which we are quoting, of the hardness of the soil in this part of the Lord's vineyard. The people seemed to attend the services and the school, and to keep on a friendly footing with the missionaries, only for the sake of their temporal welfare. Spiritual desires on their part appeared to be entirely lacking. Our brethren were evidently depressed in spirit, and urgently pleaded with us in the Home Churches for prayerful remembrance of their work before the Throne of Grace."—Evidently a change for the better has now taken place, and therefore we praise "God, Who doeth wondrous things," when His time has come; and we pay our tribute to those who worked before us at *Urambo* without seeing the fruits of their labour.

As we had no missionary to take Br. Dirksen's place at *Usoke* when he left for *Urambo* in June, Mr. *Clague-Smith* took charge of the station, and Mr. *J. Hansen* from *Sikonge* went out to *Usoke* for a month to supervise the building



work at the Teachers' Training School, which Br. Dirksen had not been able to complete. Later on I paid monthly visits to Usoke and inspected the out-stations.

Two new out-stations were opened during the year, at Katunda, some twelve odd miles from Usoke in the direction of Sikonge, and at Iyombo, about five miles to the east of Usoke. The evangelist at Iyombo has a special task, viz., to proclaim the Gospel to the numerous Tusi people who are living around Usoke. This work would have been started some time ago, could we have found a suitable man to do it. Such a man was found in Paulo Semuhunyege, a Tusi from Ruanda, who was baptized at Tabora at Easter. He seems to have made a good start so far, and quite a large number of people has been enrolled as hearers.

Though thirty-two adults were baptized at Usoke during the year the Church is not making such rapid progress as has been the case on the southern stations, where the Mohammedan influence has been much less than around Usoke.

There is not much of special interest to report about the work at *Tabora*; it has been carried on in the usual way. The evangelist, Mose Muhozya, has now been here for twelve years, and it is a question whether it would not be good for him as well as for the work if a change took place. But it is not easy to find a suitable man for Tabora with its very mixed congregation.

As previously reported, Tabora has opened four new out-stations, none of which had been in touch with any Mission before, and most of the people had had no opportunity to hear the Gospel message. In these places we are facing the same obstacles as in the Urambo and Uyowa areas, viz., the strong opposition of the secret societies of the "va migavo" and "vaswezi." In one place the "va migavo" instructed the local chief to ask us, if we sent a teacher, to send one who would not hinder them in their work!

After the outbreak of war some changes took place at *Sikonge*. On September 6th Dr. Keevill left Sikonge to take charge of the Government native hospital in Tabora, and three months later Mrs. Keevill followed him. At the end of November Br. and Sr. Jens Hansen accepted a call to the Nyasa Mission Field, and Br. and Sr. J. L. Hansen were transferred from Ipole to Sikonge; Ipole was for the time being left without a resident missionary, the work being supervised from Sikonge.

With regard to the work, no events of special importance took place. At Igigwa the first baptismal service was held in May. In the past there have been many difficulties at this station, and therefore the gathering of the firstfruits was a great encouragement to the evangelist as well as to the missionary. One is rather disappointed about the work



at Imalakaseko, an out-station near the railway line which was opened some three years ago. It is hardly too much to say that we are not wanted there by the people, who for the greater part are Mohammedans or under their influence. Another reason is that Imalakaseko is rather isolated since the out-station at Mitundu, which was situated between Imalakaseko and Ntumbili, was transferred to Vutyatwa two years ago; Imalakaseko has therefore no real connection with the other out-stations and is not visited so frequently.

It was a great blow to the congregation at Kipanga II when their big church caught fire by accident and was burnt down. Very much work had been done by the Christians in erecting this building a few years ago, and now they will have to start again.

A special effort was made this year to encourage the Christians to offer more at the Harvest Festivals, and it was not in vain, as the proceeds, in spite of the low prices of foodstuffs, amounted to more than 150s.

At *Ipole* a dormitory was built for boys who wish to come in from the out-stations for further training. In the past they had been boarded in the village, which gave rise to endless trouble. The *Ipole* report comments on the evil of beer drinking, and everyone of us will agree with what Br. Hansen writes, as we have all had and still have the same sad experiences. Beer is a great curse to all people and a hindrance to our Christians in growing in the grace of God. The beer question was again discussed at our Field Conference and some disciplinary provisions were agreed upon. It is, however, difficult to deal with this question and find the right way to fight this evil.

From *Kitunda* Br. Thygesen reports that "the work has been going on steadily, though there have been fewer people baptized than usual. Experience has taught us to be more careful in selecting the candidates." The tendency seems to be in the direction indicated by this quotation—of greater care in admitting people to baptism. At the beginning of the year there were 656 candidates for baptism in Unyamwezi, but only 248 were baptized during the year, the smallest number since 1931. Another reason for the decrease is that we are laying more stress on several things which have to be observed by the candidates before baptism: the catechumens have to pay the same church rate as the Christians, the younger people must be able to read, and the full bride price must be paid by the married people before baptism. In some places many are kept back by the last point.

*Kitunda* has the largest number of Christians, adherents and school pupils, and will remain so in the next few years, according to the large number of catechumens and hearers on the roll. But there also, as on all stations, are some



weak points, e.g., difficulties in getting the people to pay their church rate, and the bad habit of beer drinking. During the year fourteen had to be excluded because they had not paid anything for five years. Ipole had thirteen, Sikonge eighteen, Usoke five, and Tabora two exclusions for the same reason.

During the year the evangelists have done their work faithfully with only one exception, which was mentioned under Urambo. Our helpers are, without doubt, more trustworthy now than they were some years ago. It has always been a very sad thing to have to dismiss an evangelist, and therefore we are very thankful that we have been spared this during the year under review.

The Church Elders' Conferences seem in most cases to have done good work, too. They have dealt with many cases and spent many hours in trying to help their fellow-Christians back to the right path; in some cases they were successful, but not always. Besides the fifty-two who were excluded for non-payment of Church Assessment, forty-seven were excluded for various reasons, e.g., polygamy, divorce, lapse to Islam or heathen practice, etc. Apart from the Church rate defaulters most of the exclusions were due to divorce, which proves that the people's conception of marriage is still very weak.

At the end of the year, 1,847, i.e., 39 per cent. of the adult membership, were under Church discipline, compared with 705 in 1938 and 353 in 1937. The great increase is, however, not so alarming as it appears, and has not surprised us at all; it was expected since the new rules about church assessment were introduced in 1938. Up to 1937 it was the rule to place under Church discipline those who had not paid for three years; in 1938 it was reduced to two years, and in 1939 to one year only, i.e., all those who had not paid for 1939 at the end of the year automatically came under discipline. This new rule will help the Christians to realize that they cannot enjoy full membership without contributing to the Church. We hope the present large figure will be reduced when the people have got used to the new regulations.

According to the Warden's annual statement of account (1/12/38 to 30/11/39) there was a decrease of 200s. paid in church assessment compared with 1938; whereas voluntary contributions came up to 1436/41, compared with 433/63 in 1938. The last two figures do not give a correct picture of the position, in so far as some amounts which really belonged to 1938 were not entered into the books before the beginning of the new financial year.

The 1939 issue of the Moravian Text Book was published in Kinyamwezi, and 800 copies were printed. We have printed the same number for 1940. In 1939 about 100



copies were left unsold, and as many will probably be left again this year, if not more. We hope, however, to be able to go on publishing it, though the sale has not been as good as was expected. Every new undertaking has its difficulties, which we must try to overcome; if we give in we shall never get any further.

This year the Field Conference was held at Sikonge, which had the pleasure of welcoming the whole missionary staff, together with their children—and the labour of accommodating and feeding the whole lot for five days. Only once before, in 1926, has the whole staff been gathered together. In connection with the Conference, fellowship meetings were held. The best comment on the days we spent together would probably be to say that we experienced the truth of the old Word: "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" For the first time, the Native Church was represented by one evangelist from each station; they were, however, only present at those sessions at which we dealt with congregational matters.

The question of getting Christians to increase their contributions to the Church was again discussed. It was, however, not possible to come to an agreement about one scheme which could be applied to all stations, and it was finally left to the individual missionary to do his best in this important matter. It was, however, decided to bring all native contributions into a special account, which the natives themselves have the right to inspect at any time. The matter will be brought up for further discussion at the next Conference.

In May, thirty-three of the more advanced evangelists attended a month's course held at Tabora; a second one for the rest of the evangelists was planned to take place later on, but this was not carried out. Arrangements had been made at Marangu, a Leipziger mission station near Kilimanjaro, for a two-year course for evangelists or future ministers from those missions which have joined the Lutheran Church Federation. Though we are not members of the Federation we were allowed to send a few of our people to attend the course, which should have been opened in October, but on account of the war it had to be dropped. We hope, however, that it will be possible to carry out this scheme later on.

Our fifty-three schools have been attended by 2,642 pupils, which is a little over 200 more than in 1938. Though the position is improving slowly, our educational work is still handicapped by the lack of properly trained teachers, and the time is still far distant when we shall be able to have fully trained teachers for those schools which are called by the Government "Catechetical Centres." Another hindrance is that we so often have to dismiss teachers, either permanently or temporarily, on account of moral offences. We pray



that the spirit of God may spread in the hearts of our teachers and of those who are being trained, to make them more fit for their work as mission teachers.

The Medical statistics indicate clearly enough the amount of work which has been done during the year, and it is not for me to make any comments. There is no great difference between the figures of this year and those of 1938 in the cases of the hospital and dispensaries, but there is a notable increase, more or less general, in regard to the maternity clinics. The statistics do not, however, say how often the sisters had to get up in the middle of the night to attend those who were in need of their help! But we know that many hours of sleep were sacrificed for the sake of the work, which the people appreciate more and more. This appreciation is the reward the sisters get for being called out to the clinics, whether it is convenient for them or not. There are thousands of people in Unyamwezi who thank God and the medical staff for the help received at these "places of mercy," and it is our hope that this branch of our mission work may some day be extended to the Urambo area, where the need is just as great as around the other stations.

At the outbreak of the war we soon realized that this would be a great blow to our sister mission field, the so-called Nyasa field. When the first German missionaries from Kigoma arrived at Tabora, where they were interned until accommodation was ready for them in Dar-es-Salaam, it was clear that the Nyasa work, too, would suffer on account of the war and that our assistance might be called for. In order to be ready as soon as help should be needed, a plan for assistance was posted to the Mission Board for their sanction. Looking back upon what has happened since 6th September we are thankful to our Heavenly Father for His guidance. On the day that my letter to the Mission Board was written here in Tabora, Br. Shawe was writing a letter to me about the same matter and in such a way that it was not necessary to wait for a reply to my letter!

On 21st September all the German brethren were called up and interned at Dar-es-Salaam. After a couple of days Br. Tietzen, the superintendent, wrote from the camp asking us to supervise, as far as possible, the work in Nyasa, and later on the same request came by way of Denmark from the German Board. In November I paid a visit to the Field and visited six of the stations, in the course of which I met all the sisters and children and seven of the native ministers. As it would be impossible to supervise the work from Unyamwezi, Br. and Sr. J. Hansen from Sikonge accepted a call to Nyasa, and at the end of November they arrived at Utengule, the station where the superintendent used to live. But what is one missionary for such a big work, with



nine main stations and hundreds of out-posts, the Christians numbering 18,000 to 19,000? It is clear that Br. Hansen can only supervise the work in general and try to keep it going on a sound basis. Much responsibility has been placed on the thirteen native ministers, and it is with some anxiety that we watch their progress in these new and difficult conditions.

At the beginning of December Br. Tietzen asked me to go to Dar-es-Salaam to see him, before he and his colleagues were repatriated to Germany. At the same time I called at the headquarters of the Education Department to ask for some advice with regard to the big Rungwe School. Later on some concrete suggestions were put before the Government in regard to the future of the Rungwe School and the educational activities in the Nyasa field in general, but so far only one suggestion has been carried out, viz., the release on parole of Br. Fabian and his transfer to Usoke. This suggestion was made in collaboration with our educationist, to enable him to spend some time in Nyasa to assist in the school work there. On 1st February Br. Fabian was released and proceeded to Usoke, where he was joined by his wife a week later. In December most of the Nyasa missionaries, together with a party from other German societies, were repatriated to Germany, and the rest will follow within a few days.

Dr. and Mrs. Keevill both being at Tabora, the medical staff at Sikonge was reduced to such a degree that it was intended to close the maternity clinic at the end of the year. This, however, has not been done, as we received permission to transfer Sr. Weber, a nurse and trained midwife, from Kyimbila in Nyasa to Sikonge; she arrived at the beginning of January and has taken over the maternity clinic.

In conclusion, we desire to express our thanks to all our friends in the homelands for their love and interest in the work entrusted to our care. We thank them for their co-operation through prayers and subscriptions. The future looks very gloomy, and we do not know what the new year has in store for us; but we look up to Him "Who is the same yesterday and to-day and for ever."

Tabora, 24th February, 1940.

(Signed) S. H. IBSEN.

#### *Notes from the Stations.*

*Urambo.*—The famine that threatened us at the beginning of the year is now, happily, a thing of the past. At the end of January Br. Pedersen spent a week at *Uyowa*, and conducted the Sunday service at *Msene*, where some forty people were received into the baptismal classes. Mika, the evangelist there, has won the admiration of the people



by his energetic work; though small of stature he has worked like a beaver since he came to live among the big trees of Uyowa.

At the end of March a long-cherished hope was realized when an evangelist was sent to *Ukumbi*. The evangelists at Urambo have each promised to pay a shilling a month towards his wages.

In October Br. and Sr. Ibsen visited us. This was the first time the women of Uyowa had seen a European woman, and they were all eyes when she arrived. The big church was packed when Br. Ibsen conducted the morning service on October 8th, and nearly half the congregation was children—a lovely and promising sight.

During the year two new churches were dedicated, at *Usonga* and at *Sirambo*, in the presence of large congregations.

Though generally the attendances are very encouraging, the absence of the women is noteworthy. There are usually only three to five women among the seventy to eighty who attend the services. Perhaps they are afraid of being tied in Christian marriage. The attendance at the schools is also good, but there have had to be many changes on the teaching staff, and an attempt at Usonga to gather the children for a Catechetical Centre was unsuccessful, through the failure of the parents to understand our aim.

On November 13th the missionary left Urambo for Dar-es-Salaam to meet his wife and two children, who had had to go to Denmark for an operation on one of the girls. For the restoration of health and for preservation through the dangers of the way, our hearts went out in thankfulness to God, and to the many friends who have cared for us.

(Signed) DANIEL R. J. DIRKSEN.

*Usoke*.—Since the end of July, when Br. Dirksen left for Urambo, Usoke has been without a resident missionary in charge. Mr. Clague-Smith, however, kindly took charge of the station, and Sr. Larsen willingly assisted in the work. From Tabora I have paid several visits, which cover, in all, nearly a month.

All around Usoke the Mohammedan influence is strong, and this is undoubtedly the reason why such little progress is made at some of the out-stations. But two new out-stations have been opened, one at *Katunda*, some ten to twelve miles to the south on the road to Sikonge, and the other at *Iyombo*. This last meant the fulfilment of our desire to bring the Gospel to the Tusi people in their mother tongue. These people have immigrated from the northern part of Tanganyika, but though they have settled down among the Nyamwezi, they keep to themselves and follow their own customs. At the beginning of November the church



was dedicated, and many of the Tusi people accepted the invitation to attend. How these people will respond to the Gospel call it is too early to say, but it is a good sign that so far thirty-two men and four women have enrolled themselves as "Hearers".

At the end of 1938 an appeal was made for the Christians to give an extra contribution to the Church. A good start was made and about 150 people accepted the new assessment. Naturally the contributions vary very much, from 12/- to 10 cents., but as we believe it is our task to teach the people to give, so we believe that if we do it in the right spirit, God Himself will add His blessing to this teaching, and create the spirit of giving in the hearts of the people.

(Signed) S. H. IBSEN.

*Tabora.*—Instead of writing about the work which has been done, one feels that it would be easier to write about all that has been left undone. The missionary in charge has so many other duties that the work at Tabora runs the risk of being neglected. Looking through my diary notes, I see that at least seventy days have been spent in travelling; the evangelists' course in May took another thirty days; and in addition much time has been devoted to the revision of the Kinyamwezi New Testament and to other duties which belong to the work of the superintendent. In particular it has to be confessed that too little time has been given to visiting the people in their homes. In Tabora this is specially important, for many strange people forgather here and there are many temptations.

The routine work in the town has been carried out in the usual way. There are the services and meetings in the church here, at Kiloleni and in the old Line of the K.A.R. and in the prison. Catechetical instruction has been given to Hearers and Catechumens in three different places, and the evangelist Mose Muhozya has given religious instruction in the Government Boys' and Girls' Schools, twice a week in each school.

The work at the two old out-stations at *Uyuvi* and *Pambalakumi* is not making much progress, but four new out-stations have been opened, at *Morogoro*, and some forty-five miles to the north-east of Tabora, at *Mbutu*, *Silago* and *Unambewa*. A new work was started at *Ukumbi*, but as this place is only eight miles from Unambewa, it will be supervised from Tabora. It is still too early to say how the work will develop in these five places. Up to the present the people have not been in touch with any mission, and paganism is therefore very strong.

Although we are not able to report any great results (the statistics show that there were thirty-seven baptisms and



a net increase of fourteen in the membership) we trust that the work has not been in vain, and that it will bear fruit in the days to come. May God make us all more faithful.

(Signed) S. H. IBSEN.

*Sikonge*.—A well-kept diary has enabled a late-comer to the station to complete his report on the work at Sikonge. At the beginning of the year prayer meetings were held, and after that, journeys to the out-stations were begun. The Chief at *Malakaseko* appeared to be disappointed that no school had been opened at his place. Often when a chief asks for a church he really means a school, and at *Malakaseko* there is only a church. *Igigwa* was visited in May, and eight adults and three children were baptized. At *Kidugalo* eight adults were received into the Church also, one of them a man who had been a Mohammedan and a witch doctor for sixteen years. He had been the object of special prayers by the Church elders, and he could now bear witness that Christ had conquered death and his own unbelief.

The burning of the church at *Kipanga II* was a sad blow. A man who was not a Christian had burned some rubbish near the church, a banana grove caught fire, the flames spread to the church and the whole building was burned down. A claim for compensation has been lodged with the District Officer, but no decision has yet been reached.

The Harvest Festival has been more encouraging this year. The people made great efforts and their contributions amounted to more than 150 shillings. This is very good when we consider the low price of maize.

The Day of Fellowship was held on August 28th. At the morning service forty boys and girls were confirmed, and in the afternoon 450 partook of the Lord's Supper. In the evening several of the evangelists spoke to the people who had gathered round a bonfire, and Dr. Keevill closed the meeting with prayer. Br. Hansen writes: "Our sincere wish is that this Day of Fellowship may have brought all true Christians closer together in the unity of Christ."

Soon after the war broke out, Dr. Keevill was called to Tabora to take charge of the Government Hospital, and his wife followed him in December. Br. Hansen and his family left on November 26th for the Nyasa Field, and we moved from Ipole on December 1st. We look to God for wisdom and strength day by day to carry out the increased work and responsibility.

(Signed) J. L. HANSEN.

*Ipole*.—Journeys to the out-stations were begun on January 15th, but the preparatory prayer meetings were not well



attended. When I returned from my seven-day journey I found that my wife had been ill the whole time and was still in bed when I arrived. My brother from Sikonge had come over to see her, and Mrs. Hansen kindly stayed with her until my return.

A special service was held on Good Friday to which Christians from the nearest out-stations were invited. The Holy Communion followed the service, and 340 partook. Easter Day was also very encouraging, but when it was found afterwards that Christians and even Church Elders had gone off and got drunk the same day, I was very much distressed. We are bound to face the fact that many of our Christians are still in bondage to their old practices, and that there are many who, confessing themselves to be followers of Christ, have not yet experienced true and lasting salvation. There is no doubt that the stronghold of the Devil among the natives is BEER, and though hard battles are gallantly fought and victories hardly won, fresh assaults beat down even the most determined resistance. But we must fight on until lasting victory is gained.

On the Day of Fellowship, when Dr. Keevill visited us, twenty-four boys and girls were confirmed.

When I was at Kamanga I heard the sad news that the school at *Ivensato II* had been burned. It was actually set on fire in the early morning of June 15th. The benches and blackboards in one room went up in flames, but the desks in the other room were saved by the helper's wife, who showed great courage. The building was re-thatched before the rains.

The new dormitory at Ipole, which cost 619 shillings provides room for twenty to twenty-five boys.

An outstanding visit was that of the Provincial Commissioner in May. He arrived unexpectedly with his wife and daughter and pitched a tent in the village centre. In the morning he visited the Dispensary, and spoke a few encouraging words to the boys in the school.

We are grateful to God for His help and protection, and to our friends at home for the support of their gifts and prayers.

(Signed) J. L. HANSEN.

*Kitunda.*—As the result of the impact of modern civilization on Africa, the Africans have lost what was valuable in their old culture, and not yet found what is excellent in the new. It is the task of the Church of Christ to replace the old paganism with that richer life which flows from the acceptance of Christianity.

The prayer meetings at the beginning of the year were fairly well attended, and the attendances at the services



have been well maintained, except during the wet season and the harvest. The annual Fellowship meeting was held on July 30th: about 900 people gathered to listen to the Word of God, and 450 joined in the celebration of the Holy Communion.

The work of the evangelists has gone forward without interruption, but as we have learned to be more careful in the selection of candidates, the number of baptisms is somewhat reduced.

Our chief trouble arises from the collection of Church assessment. We regard it as most important that the members should realize their financial obligations, and when they fail to respond they are placed under Church discipline. This penalty involves at present no less than forty per cent. of our membership—a very tragic state of affairs. But though there has been a decrease in assessment, there has been an increase in voluntary contributions, so that we have advanced another step towards self-support.

Towards the end of the year we had two big swarms of locusts, but no damage was done to the fields, and apparently they did not lay any eggs. We hope we may be spared further invasions.

We close this report with thanks to our friends at home who have stood behind us with their love and prayers, and above all we give our thanks to our Lord and God for His protecting care.

(Signed) N. H. THYGESEN.

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## SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

*Urambo.*—There are 221 boys and 90 girls on the Sunday School roll at Urambo and its out-stations. The average attendance was 107 boys and 35 girls.

*Usoke.*—Here the Sunday School was carried on regularly throughout the year. We have a steadfast troop who come, wet or fine. During the year the school has become self-supporting. The weekly collection reached 23/-, and we have been able to pay for bible pictures, the annual prizes and the feast. One Christian family in the village has five children, and they come with a cent each. The smallest of them, a little girl, will begin on Monday to ask her parents for her cent for the following Sunday, and she doesn't give up until she has it placed in her ear, where it sits until the next Sunday.

There are twenty-two girls and forty-one boys on the roll, and the average attendance is seventeen and thirty-three.

(Signed) J. K. LARSEN.



*Tabora.*—There are eight boys and seven girls on the roll, and one teacher.

*Sikonge.*—During the past year Sunday School has been held regularly at the main station, where the attendance has been very good, especially amongst the smaller children, but at some of the out-stations it has been rather irregular. In September, when Dr. Keevill left for Tabora, his class of boys was taken over by the native teacher Isai Mugunda, and when I left at the beginning of December Miss Dyrholm very kindly took over the Sunday School.

New notes for lessons have again been prepared by Srs. Larsen, Pedersen, Dyrholm and myself, and we trust they are a help to our native teachers.

May God bless this very important branch of mission work, and help the native teachers to realize more and more their great responsibility in leading the children to Jesus Christ.

There are 198 boys and 127 girls on the roll, and the average attendance is 132 and 70.

(Signed) ADDIE KEEVILL.

*Ipole.*—There are 153 boys and 116 girls on the roll. The average attendance is 77 and 59.

*Kitunda.*—Again this year two new Sunday schools were opened, this time at *Ilunde* and *Inyonga*. To fit herself for this work, the evangelist's wife, a woman of forty, has learned to read, and can now manage our books and the Government Gazette in Kiswahili. What an encouragement, and what an influence for good such a woman can be!

Altogether there are 254 boys and 187 girls on the roll.

(Signed) M. PEDERSEN.

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## EDUCATIONAL WORK.

### Annual Report of the Educational Secretary.

No new schools have been submitted for registration this year; but catechetical centres have been opened at Mulenda (Sikonge area) and Inyonga and Ilunde (Kitunda area).

The new regulations aiming at securing more regular attendance of pupils in our village schools were put into operation this year, and the results seem to have been satisfactory. Some of the teachers had doubts about striking a pupil off the roll for a month's continuous truancy, and feared we might soon empty our schools. Their gloomy anticipations were not realized. At Usoke there was some fairly drastic cutting down of numbers in a few out-stations; but, as far as I can judge, from returns of school statistics



there has been little, if any, reduction during the year of numbers on the roll in schools at the other stations. Similarly the total number of children enrolled in all our schools is not reduced since last year. The total for average attendance would have shown a bigger difference had the records in previous years been as accurate as we have tried to make them this year.

At the beginning of the year the rules were carefully explained to parents and chiefs and headmen. In most places the native authorities showed considerable energy in seeing that the children all began school on the opening date announced; but this zeal waned later in the year, and the middle month of the fishing and honey-gathering season again showed a drop in attendance.

On my annual inspection "safari" this year I tried to visit most of the distant out-station schools. Near the main station, schools could not be visited, except for the main station school itself. From Sikonge Mr. Hansen took me, in his car, to visit Igwamanoni, Mkinga and Ilunga, about fifty odd miles from Sikonge. From Ilunga I was to make a foot safari across country to Kiyombo, an out-station about ninety miles north-east of Kitunda.

Two or three days were spent in camp at Kilumbi, from which we also inspected Itumba as well as Kiyombo school. One advantage of visiting the more distant stations is that one has to stay in the village instead of returning at night, and so there is more chance of making contact with the people. Ideally each school should have at least two days devoted to it. On the way back to Kitunda the school at Kiloli was visited. From Kitunda the schools at Ngokolo and Mugombezi were visited, in the company of Mr. Ibsen and Mr. Thygesen.

The return journey to Ipole was made in Mr. Ibsen's car. As the Ipole schools were not visited last year, the far out-stations had to be left and the schools near the main station visited. Unfortunately, a chill prevented me from visiting Igalula school. Ntundulu and the two Iwensato schools were inspected. At Kitunda all the teachers met together for a day's instruction, and I met all the Ipole and Sikonge teachers at Sikonge.

The Urambo schools were visited earlier in June before I began my main safari. I was very pleased to see the progress that had been made at Msene school, Uyova, during the few months that it had been open under the teacher, Anania. Much credit is also due to the preparatory work done by the evangelist, Mika. The schools at Mtimbi (Uyova) and Ikonongo and Ichemba (Urambo) were also inspected.

At Usoke some schools were visited in the company of Mr. Dirksen, and the others later along with Mr. Hansen



and Mr. Ibsen. Five of the seven out-station schools were thoroughly inspected. The main station school was inspected by the Government Inspector at the end of August. His report was encouraging.

I was pleased to see definite signs of progress regarding certain matters which had been specially pointed out during previous inspections. The insistence on all pupils providing themselves with the pencils, etc., needed for their work has undoubtedly improved the standard of writing and work is, on the whole, much neater. Some teachers have obviously not the ability or character to triumph over the limitations of their own training, and the primitive conditions under which they are forced to work, and little progress can be expected in their schools until they are replaced by trained teachers. Others are making a genuine attempt to improve and using the notes and books which have been supplied to them.

The outbreak of war prevented the Government Inspector from visiting our other main stations. We were afraid that our educational work might be seriously curtailed, and were, therefore, relieved to hear, some weeks after, that Government intended to carry on just as usual, as far as possible. There has, of course, been much disorganization in the Government Education Department owing to the detailing of staff for duties connected with the war. It is also doubtful how much money will be available for educational purposes; but a determined attempt is being made not to cut down on any of the existing social services. For us the last two years have been a period of considerable expenditure on expansionist activities, and, even had the war not intervened, we should have been confining our energies to work of consolidation during the next few years. We do not know what increased responsibilities the new year will bring, but we go forward into 1940 relying on God's guidance, and in confidence that He will not fail us.

(Signed) S. H. CLAGUE-SMITH.

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### Annual Report of Teachers' Training School, Usoke.

We started the year with thirty-nine students, but by the end of the year our numbers were reduced to thirty-two. One boy had to leave because he was a leper; four had to leave for moral offences; and the other two boys who left the school in the course of the year themselves appealed for permission to leave, as they felt that they had not the ability to tackle the advanced work for the Grade II Teachers' Examination. Both were rather old and wanted to get work at once. Although it meant possibly sacrificing their



chance of obtaining a teaching licence, since they had not completed the training course, we agreed to their request as we were in urgent need of pupil teachers for Urambo. We have several other boys still in the school who have not really the ability to cope with the work for the Grade II examination. They will, however, be eligible for licence on completion of the course, and we are in urgent need of more teachers to teach in schools which we hope soon to get registered.

Only two pupils sat for the Grade II examination in November; we are still awaiting the result.

Fourteen new boys were admitted at the beginning of the new school year, in December, and so our numbers are now up to forty-four, which is just comfortable capacity point for the dormitories. Shortage of staff, owing to Aron's illness, forced us to defer several activities which had been projected for 1939. In particular, the work of preparing and duplicating teaching notes for the village school teachers was held up. We hope to be able to go ahead with this more quickly during 1940.

During the first term Miss Larsen kindly arranged for the senior boys to get practical experience in the Dispensary on two mornings a week. So we hope to make the hygiene teaching of more practical interest, and help to the pupils. A course in general hygiene and simple dispensary duties has been worked out, and Dr. Keevill and Miss Larsen have promised to look through these notes. Pupils who show aptitude for this work may later be put in charge of a hospital box at the village where they are teaching.

The agricultural work in 1939 was very disappointing. We were supplied with a good variety of selected seed from the Experimental Station and Model Peasant Holding Centre at Tumbi, between here and Tabora. But disease and drought caused a failure of our main crops. We hope that the 1940 harvest will be better. This year the Grade II teachers' examination was earlier, and we were able to start the new school year early in December, and so get our cultivating and planting done at the right time. Once again we have been helped with seed from Tumbi. Mr. Rounce, the Agricultural Officer for the Tabora district is also supervising the work at Tumbi this year, and has already visited us three times. Most of our fields are situated on a slope and, as the soil is sandy, soil erosion is a constant menace. We were, therefore, especially grateful to Mr. Rounce for bringing out his surveyor's level and planning out a series of contour ridges to cover the whole area we occupy.

By the beginning of 1939 the two teachers appointed in August, 1938, were settled in to their new work, and we were able to give each teacher his special subjects to supervise.



In December, 1939, David Yongolo was appointed a full time teacher in the Teachers' Training School. One of last year's senior pupils took his place as teacher in the Village School. For the first time, all four classes are being taught entirely separately. In the dry season a new house containing a recreation room and eating room was built under Mr. Dirksen's supervision. A ceiling was put in the old recreation room, under Mr. Hansen's supervision, and this is now being used as a classroom. A new kitchen was also built.

One of our teachers, Teofilo Hiobo, gained one of the prizes this year in the Swahili Essay Competition conducted by the Inter-Territorial Language Committee of East Africa.

The health of the pupils was good during the year. The symptoms of vitamin deficiency have disappeared since we have been able to get a regular supply of green vegetables from the garden.

During the first term I had to make several visits to Tabora for sittings of the Provincial Education Committee. A scheme had been drafted for a radical change in the educational policy of the territory, which would have vitally affected the work in the village schools and the T.T. School. A new syllabus was planned for the teacher's certificate course involving more outside activities and less pure book work. Representative committees met in each province and submitted recommendations to the Central Advisory Committee in Dar-es-Salaam. The final report had been published before the outbreak of war; but, though gradual changes will no doubt be introduced along the lines recommended, especially in the syllabus for the teachers' course, the thorough reorganization anticipated in the report cannot be carried through under present conditions.

The Government Inspector of Schools, Mr. Blumer, inspected the school at the end of August. He expressed himself satisfied with what he saw and recommended the T.T. school for increased grant. But, with the advent of war, money will hardly be available for increased expenditure of this kind.

At first we feared that the war might interrupt our educational work, but some weeks later we were relieved to hear that the Government intended to carry on its educational programme as far as possible on a peace time basis, and that we might proceed with all our normal projects and activities. We are thankful that the war has not spread to Africa, and pray for a continuance of God's protection in the coming year, and for guidance in our work.

(Signed) S. H. CLAGUE-SMITH.

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## MEDICAL WORK.

## Usoke.

Many times during the past year have we experienced God's mercy and many times have we proved the truth of that promise: "Give, and it shall be given unto you." Love and kindness are repaid with a rich joy and contentment.

Happily there have been no children's epidemics, and the death rate among the babies has been very low, and as the statistics show, the maternity clinic has again made headway. The clinic work has been easier as the helpers are getting more used to the work. Ester is now in her third year, and Ana Maria and Batseba in their second year of work. The dressers in the dispensary have been with us for from six to twelve years.

A small house has been built to accommodate Arab and Indian in-patients, and the house and the help provided there are much appreciated by all these people.

There were 34,009 attendances at the Dispensary, 3,231 at the six out-station boxes, and 11,893 at the Maternity Clinic. Out of 145 confinements, only one patient was lost.

J. K. LARSEN.

## Sikonge.

*The Hospital.*—1939 has been a busy year. There are no slack periods except when the rain sets in in December, when people have no time to attend the hospital. A short time ago a Danish paper gave the figures for the Sikonge hospital as 300 patients yearly and sixteen assistants! There were 372 in-patients, but most of our work, even the cases of sleeping-sickness, is carried on as out-patient work. There were in fact 4,478 new out-patients. As for the sixteen assistants, I wish we had them. We have actually only six. The head girl, Katolwa, has worked very steadily and faithfully, and as she is intelligent she has been of great help. Unfortunately, the King wants her for a wife—to add to his ten others. I hope it will not come off. She herself has refused, but I am afraid her father, who is a Mohammedan, is rather inclined towards the marriage.

Dr. Keevill left at the beginning of September, and his wife in December. It is awkward to have a hospital without a doctor, and a maternity clinic without a midwife. The routine work, of course, can be kept going, but complications and operations are a nightmare.

During the dry season Dr. Keevill paid one or two visits to the dispensaries at Usoke and Kitunda and the small one at Ipole, where for the time being a native dresser, Davidi, is in charge. A good deal of building and repairing was done, but there was no time before Dr. Keevill left even to start the new buildings we had contemplated at Kidugalo.



As in-patients we have had about the usual number of cases of pneumonia, malaria, relapsing fever, broken legs and bad eyes, and partly as in-patients and partly as out-patients an unusually large number of fresh sleeping-sickness cases, ninety in all. Most sleeping-sickness patients are cured—if they come in time.

It is our earnest hope and prayer that even in this difficult time we may be able to carry on. We are thankful that two nurses are preparing to come out shortly, and we hope that it will not be made impossible.

There were 45,461 attendances at the hospital, and 10,205 at the three out-stations.

(Signed) K. DYRHOLM.

### The Maternity and Infant Clinic.

We are very grateful for the health and strength given to all the workers during the past year. There have been joys and sorrows in the work; very many women have been helped, but we have to report five deaths during labour. Confinements in clinic as well as attendances have increased considerably.

We are thankful that we have not been worried by any serious epidemics, but the vaccination of all our babies has meant extra work on clinic days for the ayah in charge.

Building has been going on, and we have now two nice new clean kitchens, one for the clinic work and one for the patients. The two lying-in huts have been repaired.

I was very thankful that I did not have to close the clinic when I left for Tabora, and I am very grateful to Miss Dyrholm for helping once again in spite of the extra work she already has to do at the hospital. We can only pray that it will be for a short time only, and that we can both return once again to the work we love in Sikonge.

Many parcels of bandages, frocks and vests for the clinic have been received again from friends at home, and we are very grateful to them for their help and interest in our work.

May God continue to bless His work and His workers both at home and on the mission field. With assurance and faith in our Heavenly Father we start the new year 1940.

There were 11,008 attendances on clinic days, and the number of confinements in the clinic was 172.

(Signed) ADDIE KEEVILL.

### The Leper Settlement.

The most unpleasant duty, and for once a work I thoroughly dislike, is counting the lepers' money a few times a year. Money is generally reckoned as one of the sources of infection, but I do not think I shall contract the disease, though these



cents certainly are dirty. The lepers have been much more steady and faithful in their collections at Sunday services than ever I had expected, though it was their own idea to begin with.

The services have been well attended, but of the forty-two in residence twenty-seven are baptized, nine are catechumens, and three are hearers. We had hoped to add one or two more buildings for the patients, but the war put an end to our plans, and we shall not be able to admit any more lepers for some time.

The health of the patients varies, of course, almost from day to day. Their condition makes them much more susceptible to other infections, and they have little natural resistance. Three died during the year.

Their "ivanza" or council, consisting of three men and a woman, has done good work in dealing with the different troubles that arise, and Mwanakulwa, who is in charge of the distribution of food and the field work, has been very helpful and faithful.

The year closed, as usual, with the Christmas festival. Br. J. L. Hansen conducted the service, and later played for the patients on his violin, much to their delight. They also enjoyed the singing of the boys from the Boys' Brigade, and the Christmas Tree and the distribution of the presents.

So we closed another year with thankful hearts.

(Signed) K. DYRHOLM.

*Ipole.*—There were 1,130 new patients at this small dispensary, and 8,511 attendances were recorded.

*Kitunda.*—When the clinic work was begun here we were very short of room and so we could not hold the special clinic days as they were held in the other places. Nor could we have any private consultations with the women. So a small pamphlet was issued dealing with the special needs of women and children, and 950 were distributed among the people of Kiwere and Ukimbu. We have seen a few examples of their usefulness, but not as many as we could wish. The need of enlightenment is great, as the loss of life in infancy is appalling. Yet fathers and mothers just say: "*Amri ya Mungu*"—"God's Will!" and then rend the air with their cries and laments. After a few days the child seems to be quite forgotten. I am afraid it will be a long time before the parents realize that most of these deaths could be avoided if only they would agree to learn and care. However, we must not give up just because the results are less good than we had hoped for.

Two well-built native houses were purchased, cleaned and repaired, and since August we have had two clinic days a

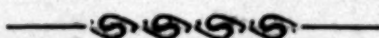


week. We start the day with a short reading of the Word of God, and then come talks on pre-natal care or infant welfare.

Confinements are a few less than last year. There were a few bad cases, and I wonder if you can realize just what such cases mean to a lonely nurse far away from help, but as I wrote last year I can only say that God gave us what we needed, and we can close the year with real heartfelt thanks to Him who is the helper of the helpless.

There were 27,122 attendances at the dispensary and 3,077 at the clinic. The number of confinements was 99.

(Signed) M. PEDERSEN.



## EAST CENTRAL AFRICA.

### Nyasa Annual Report, 1939.

NOTE.—The Nyasa Mission Field in Tanganyika Territory has been administered hitherto by the Herrnhut Mission Board on behalf of the Continental Province of the Moravian Church. On the outbreak of the war the missionaries, being German, were first interned and then repatriated. The British Mission Board commissioned Br. S. H. Ibsen, Superintendent of the Unyamwezi Field, to visit the Nyasa Field with a view to rendering assistance to replace the supervision of the interned missionaries. The visit took place, the necessary contacts with the Government were established, and Br. Ibsen deputed Br. J. Hansen (of Sikonge, in Unyamwezi) to act until further notice as Superintendent of the Nyasa Field. Br. Hansen entered upon his new responsibility in December.

**H**AVING been only one month in this field, and having no diaries at hand relating to the work, I am unable to write a report in the usual sense of the word. Instead of the heading above it would be more correct to put: "General impressions received and observations made within the limited time of four weeks."

A few remarks with regard to the term "Nyasa" Mission may not be out of place, as it is rather misleading to people who are not too well acquainted with this part of the world. The district in which we here work is part of the Southern Highlands Province and is within the borders of Tanganyika Territory. But the province borders on to the Nyasa Territory and we have got a Mission station near Lake Nyasa; hence the term Nyasa Mission, though for that matter it



could also be called the Rhodesian Mission, as we have a station on the Rhodesian border as well.

On November 26th I left Sikonge with my family, following a call to supervise the work of our Mission here. Owing to the war all the German missionaries were interned and have partly been repatriated; thus their departure from the field needs no further comment. But the departure of Bishop and Mrs. Gemuseus shortly before the war broke out should not pass unnoticed. During his long service of some thirty years in Africa, Bishop Gemuseus has had the privilege of seeing the work here grow from a small plant to a large tree spreading out its branches in all directions. Surely sufficient witness to him that his work in the Lord has not been in vain. The Rev. Sakaria Mwakasungula loves relating about the olden days, and from what I have heard I can say that Br. Gemuseus holds a permanent place in the hearts of many of the natives; but what is more important, our Lord has through the witness of Br. Gemuseus become the dominant factor in the lives of many of the adherents of our Church.

On his farewell visits to the different places, Br. Gemuseus was able to ordain several natives to be deacons in the Church of God, and to dedicate two new churches; one at Kesaliya, Rutenganio, and the other at Chunya in the Lupa area. There are now thirteen ordained ministers, and one may really say that it was a God-guided action that so many were ordained just before the work was interrupted by the war. Though most of them still need guidance and help in their new office as parsons, without them the work would under present circumstances have been much more difficult to carry on. As it is, it has been possible to man each main station with an ordained minister, and here I must say how much I appreciate their willingness to listen to advice and to accept all the help they can get, as well as the spirit of co-operation amongst them which is very apparent. When I had them all together (except one) they asked me to be the connecting link between them, so that they should not drift apart. They themselves pointed out that there might be a tendency amongst some of them to think that each one now is the sole master in his respective district and thus to go his own way. No doubt one must guard against this danger, and to this effect the following Resolutions were unanimously approved: (1) No adult baptism should take place without notifying me beforehand. (2) There must be close co-operation between the minister and his church elders. (3) With regard to the services and the administering of the Sacraments no alterations should be made by individual ministers.

Five of the thirteen ministers are employed in the Utengule



district, also called the Safwa Highlands; this district is far bigger than any of the others, and it has been found difficult to control all the work from Utengule. Therefore the division of the district into two parts was contemplated, and the building of a new main station was started, but unfortunately not completed. The new station, Nsalaga, is situated about ten miles to the east of Mbeya, four miles off the Iringa road. The missionary to be stationed here was to concentrate on the work amongst the Safwa tribe.

The Mission is confronted with problems and difficulties arising out of the work amongst so many different tribes; for instance, at a baptism here at Utengule, ten different tribes were represented. Though many of the smaller tribes have, or will in time, become assimilated by the others, there always remain the following distinct tribes: Nyakyusa, Niha, Safwa, Lambya and Inamwanga. These tribes each have their own language, and literature is prepared and published by the Mission in three of them.

Of the above-mentioned tribes, the Nyakyusa, with approximately 200,000 souls, far outnumber the others. Tribal friction is, I believe, mostly felt here at Utengule, where the Wanyakyusa and the Wasafwa live side by side; the Wasafwa claim that this country originally belonged to them, and now they feel themselves wronged by the intruding Wanyakyusa, who make up a great percentage of the population; they feel themselves neglected because they have no literature of their own and are thus compelled to use the Kinyakyusa. On enquiring about the differences in the general character of these two tribes, the answer was: the Wasafwa are honest but lazy, and the Wanyakyusa are clever but not to be trusted.

It must, however, be said to the credit of all that they gave us a hearty welcome; to the first service we attended at Utengule, where we were officially welcomed, there came also deputies from the other stations (though for some it meant several days' travelling on foot), to express their gratitude for our coming down to stay with them. This has given us fresh courage in the work entrusted to us.

At the end of the year a conference was held, attended by some fifty Church elders of the Utengule district, and at the request of some of the ordained men the beer question was raised. It had come to my knowledge that some of the Church elders were heavy beer drinkers, and the fact that they often conduct services and assist at Holy Communion necessitated a discussion on this matter. I talked to them at great length about their responsibility as Church elders, and of how fatal it would be to the Church if in this respect they failed in their leadership, and in conclusion asked each one frankly to state his views on the subject. In suspense



I awaited the response, which, however, turned out to be far beyond expectation; one after the other got up and supplemented what had been said, asking me not to get tired of warning them against this evil, which they would fight and with the help of God overcome. Quite a number of them gave, without circumlocution, testimony of how by the grace of God they had been set free from the slavery of drink. This meeting was to me a great experience. Well we know that though the spirit may be willing, the flesh is weak; but just that gives us hope for victory, because "My strength is made perfect in weakness" (2nd Cor. xii, 9).

Having been transferred from the Unyamwezi field to another, it is very tempting, and natural, too, to make comparisons between the two fields. However, as I might still be prejudiced in favour of Unyamwezi, such a comparison would not be quite fair to this field. I will therefore restrict myself to pointing out a few things which have been especially perceptible. The Christians here appear to have a better knowledge of the Scriptures than our Vanyamwezi have, though let it be remembered that here they have got the New Testament in their own language; but they also use it. The other day when I asked a man whether he had a New Testament, he replied: "No, it died some days ago." In other words, it was worn out by constant use. On Sundays, or any other day when there is a service, you will notice that the majority of men bring along their two books tied up in a handkerchief, i.e., the New Testament and the hymn book. As soon as the parson gives out the lesson everyone takes his Testament, and in no time the passage is found; there is no searching for the Book of Revelations amongst the epistles of Paul. The singing in the church is powerful, and even the women are not afraid of opening their mouths.

With regard to the general behaviour and reverence of the congregation at the services, the people here could learn a lot from our congregations in Unyamwezi. To take one instance only from Utengule—when the collection is taken you very often see people, after putting their cents into the plate, indicate the amount of change they want back by showing the respective number of fingers, e.g., three fingers means three cents back on five, nine fingers means nine cents back on ten, and so on. Thus, when the man who takes the collection has sufficient change he makes a second tour in order to pay his creditors, who now and again remind him about his debt. That this sort of business is rather disturbing can well be imagined, but I hope it will soon become a thing of the past.

I have been well pleased to notice the amount of voluntary work rendered by the Church elders and other members of the congregations; by their activity the Church is extended



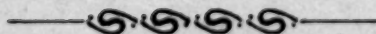
to places which could not have been reached by the limited staff of paid workers. Thus, with regard to self-propagation one can say that the Church here is well on the way, and this might also be said with regard to self-government. The other goal, self-support, appears to be further off, though I would not say that it is out of sight; but many Christians do not yet feel their responsibility in this respect.

The educational work has, partly owing to the war and partly owing to lack of funds, come to a standstill. There is first the Central School at Rungwe, and in connection with it the Teachers' Training School. The former school has now been opened by the Government, but the teaching only goes up to Standard VI, as there is no European headmaster available. Thus for the time being it is run as a Government school. It is contemplated to send boys for further training to our T.T.S. at Usoke.

Then there are the so-called Swahili schools on the various main stations, which in time were to be brought up to a standard qualifying for receipt of Government grants, and lastly we have the village schools, of which there are over 300; the proper term for these schools would, however, be Catechetical Centres, and they will only be classed as such by the Government. There has also been an attempt made to raise the standard in these places, but it has met with difficulties, as recorded at one of the Missionary Conferences. These schools, as well as the Swahili schools, are run by the congregations themselves, i.e., the teachers' wages are paid out of the Church Assessment and have to be fixed according to the income of the Church Assessment, which means in most cases that a trained teacher has to work for a very low rate of pay; further, he has not a full-time job, as the schools are only open for twenty-two to twenty-four weeks of the year. The average wage of a teacher is Shs. 5/- per month for the period he is working. Only a small proportion of the expenses of the schools is met by the fees, which are charged at varying rates in the different schools.

In conclusion, I should like to ask friends at home to remember especially the work here in their prayers. Hitherto the Lord has helped us, and we feel confident that He will also help us in the days to come.

(Signed) J. HANSEN.





## SOUTH AFRICA (EAST).

### Annual Report, 1939.

"**H**E will lead His flock like a shepherd." This was the word given to us in the Moravian Text Book on the first day of the year to lead us into the future that lay in darkness before us. If we now look back on the past year we can say that we have seen this word accomplished in our personal experience and in our work.

Our small staff of missionaries received an addition in Br. Jeanjacquet, who had been called to this work in the previous year. The fact that we now have a Danish brother as well as one from French Switzerland on our staff gives plain evidence of the International character of our Mission field here. On the other hand a sad loss was created by the death of Sr. Sieborger in Cape Town on 9th August; we all sympathize very deeply with her bereaved husband and children, and remember with gratitude all the work she did in Shiloh.

Br. Sieborger had found it necessary, during his wife's illness, to ask for temporary leave of absence, and we decided to ask Br. and Sr. Deth, who were working in Baziya as assistant missionaries, to take over the work of the Store at Shiloh for the time being, which they willingly did. When Br. Sieborger returned, Br. and Sr. Deth remained there and entered into full church work as assistant missionaries. This was all the more desirable, since a few months earlier the native minister, Br. Wilson Dube, had left Shiloh; he was teacher in the school, but had at the same time given assistance in the pastoral work. He had been called as head teacher and minister to Engotini, as this little congregation had at the last Church Conference requested to have again an "*umfuneisi*." The fact that the position of teacher was vacant helped us to fulfil their wish in the way described, and they have been decidedly helped forward by this step.

We watched with anxiety the ever growing tension of the political situation in Europe in the middle of the year; for every disturbance in Europe produces its reaction in our land. The actual outbreak of war led to violent speeches in our parliament, the majority being in favour of declaring war; this led to the fall of the government then in power and brought General Smuts back as prime minister again. The acting president of the Western Province and myself both applied to him for protection for our Mission, which had worked unselfishly for 200 years for the welfare of the inhabitants of this country. All foreigners were obliged



to register at the office of the nearest magistrate, and about 500 Germans were interned in two camps.

Of our eight missionaries three were already naturalized; one was British-born; one was Danish and one French-Swiss; only two were Germans belonging to the Reich. We were all allowed to remain at our stations, so that the work could continue uninterrupted everywhere, and the brethren (Moravian and non-Moravian) employed in our industrial undertakings also continued at their posts. One of them was a naturalized citizen, one was on the point of becoming naturalized, and the others were South-African-born. Our bank account was blocked for a short time, but soon released. Thus we were, compared with the last war, in a much better position.

The Provincial Conference resolved at Easter to re-occupy the station of Lower Emtumasi, this congregation having asked for it at the last meeting of the conference. We called Br. S. Nkwali from Nxotshane thither, and appointed in his place Br. Dube, at that time teacher in Gxaku: but when war broke out we refrained, after all, from making the move, as we found we could not take the responsibility of making a new ministerial post since our financial position for the coming year was still uncertain.

The chief event in Shiloh was the opening of a school for coloured children. It is the policy of the Government to separate Natives from Coloureds wherever possible in the schools: the school inspector under whose superintendency Shiloh is placed is a strong advocate of this policy, and asked us if we would be ready to build a school of this kind in Shiloh. This certainty meant for us a considerable financial burden, yet we could scarcely hesitate to enter upon the scheme, for if we had not done so some other society in the neighbourhood would, and as we heard that the Catholics were prepared to open a school of this kind in Whittlesea, it was really a matter which concerned our very existence. The school was first opened in a private house, in the second quarter of the year, with sixty children. With the help of Br. Schaberg we obtained a teacher called A. Michels from our Western Province, who has begun his new work with great zeal and has taken a share, which we much appreciate, in the work of preaching. One can really see that our coloured people have gained a new self-consciousness through this school; the children learn for the first time to write and to speak their mother-tongue, the Afrikaans language. The new school building was erected in the last quarter of the year, by Br. Liebich and boys from the Mvenyane Industrial School. Fortunately we had been able to buy the building materials before the war, and the cost of the handsome building, which can take eighty-four



pupils, came to £628; and the Government has granted us, from 1940 on, an annual rent of £31 8s. 2d., and also the salaries of two teachers. The new teacher, Michels, took at the outset the step of calling his fellow-Coloureds together at a meeting in which he drew their attention to the great danger of drunkenness, a very necessary warning in Shiloh particularly, since the people can easily get brandy in the neighbouring Whittlesea.

The congregation in East London, which was without a regular evangelist for some time, has been cared for since the middle of the year by Br. Abel Mbuya, a retired teacher on pension, living in Peeltown.

In Tembuland, where the Brn. Blohm and Sibinga are working, there was also much work with the erection of a new school building, and new school houses were built in Sixuzulu, Indlunkulu and Tabase. The schools are absolutely essential for our work; every school is the nucleus of a new congregation. Even if one cannot see the immediate result before one's eyes, it still remains most important to have a centre around which the adults can meet Sunday by Sunday to hear the word of God. For this reason it was a severe blow for us when the school authorities closed one of the schools in Baziya, in Mgudu, as a Government school. This school lies on the top of a plateau swept by winds and little suited for agriculture, the result being that the land is scantily populated. Another school was lost to us in Lugxogxo, belonging to Tabase. Formerly two private schools existed there, close to each other, one belonging to us and the other to the Wesleyans, and the Government agreed to a grant on condition that the schools were united. A written agreement was drawn up, according to which the school was to be under the supervision of the Mission in Tabase but the buildings would be recognized as belonging to the Wesleyans, and in this way the school was carried on for sixteen years; but this year the building was destroyed by a storm. We were prepared to help with the restoration, but the Wesleyans did not wish to rebuild the school unless they had complete control of it, and long negotiations ensued with them, with school inspectors and with the people. The case was finally referred to the Education Department in Cape Town, which has decided that the supervision shall be transferred to the Wesleyans.

In Tabase there had been considerable unrest in recent years. The Chief Mabewuba, in conjunction with Harry Mazwi, both of whom had relapsed into heathenism, had attempted to introduce outside people into Tabase and give them land, so as to gradually squeeze us out. Mabewuba died in 1938 and his son, who is still a heathen, was officially recognized as his successor, and under his chieftainship there has been more peace, since he has sought closer contact



with us. Probably one thing which has contributed to this has been the fact that we were willing to educate his younger brother in Mvenyane. It is surely a good thing if such people can leave their heathen surroundings for a period: they are helped thereby to gain a wider outlook, and we hope that they will support our work in future with a better understanding of its value.

In Hlubiland the old Chief John Sidinane died at the age of about eighty-four years. He was the son of the old Zibi who had called the first missionaries into the country, and was amongst the first to be baptized as a young man in Emtumasi by Br. Padel. He had a very amiable and obliging disposition. For a chief who has been baptized, and has to rule over Christians and heathens, the position is not easy: the heathens expect him to preserve and support the old tribal customs, and the Christians hope that he will protect and support them when they try to substitute Christian ones. Thus he is involved in many conflicts, both of an inward and outward kind. John Sidinane was unable to avoid these conflicts, just because he was so amiable, and he sometimes tried to satisfy both sides. But he was always a faithful supporter of our Church, and was always glad when the missionaries visited him. The present Chief, George Zibi, has not the attractive character of his father. There was much excitement amongst his people when he was carried off by the police on one occasion; this had, by the way, befallen some other chiefs also, who were accused of taking bribes. They were, however, soon released.

For a short time only, we were able to re-open the school in the Drakensberg mountains, behind Tinana. The small tribes of the Chief Dzakwa, previously compelled by the Government to emigrate, had settled there again, but as they had returned without permission they were not allowed to remain for very long.

In Ezincula a conference of missionaries and native ministers took place at the beginning of the year. Further, regular meetings of the European representatives of the different denominations took place in Matatieli, the Anglicans taking the lead in suggesting these meetings.

The number of our members at the end of the year was 15,823, showing an increase of 375 in comparison with the previous year. As we have stated before, it is very difficult to keep accurate records, since a large proportion of our members live away from the station, and it is often difficult to know whether to count them as members or cross them off the list. The most reliable figures are those of baptisms (children and adults), and deaths.

Two hundred and seven adults and 586 children were baptized, which shows that our work is still increasing;



and 324 persons were confirmed and admitted to Communion. As far as the spiritual life of our congregations is concerned, we can say that the services everywhere were well attended, though, it is true, the men still hold back somewhat. It is a good feature that in Baziya the young people have taken up the struggle against heathenism more vigorously and have given courageous testimony for Christ in evangelistic meetings. In all our congregations the women exercise a good influence by their Prayer Unions and Temperance Societies. Representatives of these societies held a united meeting in Baziya in order to co-ordinate the work and give it a wider scope, and all present were thankful for the inspiration and the setting before them of new aims.

The number of exclusions from membership shows that there is still much sin and heathenism amongst our members, and that a ceaseless struggle is necessary in order to keep their conscience awake and to place their whole life on a Christian basis. Our people are in general very conservative, which has its advantages and disadvantages. We cannot desire to have people who easily discard things simply because they are old, for such people will discard their new faith just as easily; but those who have separated themselves from their old ways as a result of real thought, involving victory over themselves, and who have consciously given themselves to Christ, may be expected to be faithful to Him. It will always be one of our chief tasks to win the youth of our people, and accustom them from childhood upwards to a Christian manner of living. We had at the end of the year 6,017 in our schools and institutions; of these 1,868 were still unbaptized.

It is a subject of great gratitude to us that we received the means for the outward maintenance of our work, particularly so since we were cut off from our Home Board. The financial statement of the Native Church showed decided progress compared with the previous year; the church collections increased by £136 and the annual collections by £23. Although the expenditure was higher on account of increased travelling costs and the purchase of a building site in Matatieli, we were able to close our account with a surplus of over £83.

We can look back on the past year with gratitude; God's goodness, compassion and patience always draw us to renewed devotion. We do not wish to look upon ourselves as employees working for wages, but as men who have received the exalted and difficult task of leading others from the darkness of sin and heathenism to the glorious light of God; calling them to salvation in Christ; leading them to experience the redeeming love of Jesus Who came into this world to save sinners.

• (Signed) W. BOURQUIN.



**SOUTH AFRICA (WEST).****Annual Report, 1939.**

**A**T the beginning of the year we had the pleasure of a visitation by Br. J. Vogt, member of the Herrnhut Mission Board, whose use of High Dutch, a language with which he is familiar, enabled the congregations to follow his addresses with full understanding. Both Br. Vogt and Br. Schaberg, our Superintendent, took part in the Centenary celebrations of our Training School at Genadendal. In March both these brethren returned to Europe, Br. Schaberg to take his furlough. Bishop R. Marx undertook, in spite of advanced age, the office of Deputy Superintendent, but later, on account of ill-health, transferred this office to Br. R. Schmidt.

Various changes in the staffing have taken place. Br. Freymark settled in Elim as assistant to Br. Birnbaum. But the latter was, after a few months, called to his rest. He had laboured with much blessing for forty-one years in South Africa and for twenty-six years was a member of the Administrative Board. Br. Winckler returned from furlough to his station, and Br. E. Dietrich, who had deputized for him, retired from service.

On 3rd September the war broke out. We thought with anxiety of the future of our work, and of Br. Schaberg, whose return to us was now rendered impossible. Further changes followed. Br. Hettasch was called to Elim, Br. Knöbel to Clarkson, and Br. Dietrich was called from his retirement to serve again in Goedverwacht.

It had been the wish of a number of brethren that the General Conference should meet in January, 1940, and considerable agitation arose on this subject. The Provincial Board had good grounds for declining to yield to this pressure and agreed to convene the Conference in July, 1940.

In spite of disturbed conditions much good work has been done in the past year. In Maitland a Conference was held in August for Church workers, in which ninety took part, under the presidency of Br. Kroneberg, member of the Provincial Board. The Bible School was continued, and six students who had gone through a period of two and a half years study passed their examinations.

In Stormsrivier, an out-station of *Blueliliesbush* (Br. Hans) the foundations were laid of a new school building; likewise in Moutonsvlei an out-station of *Goedverwacht*.

*Enon* and *Bersaba* report on the faithful co-operation of the congregation.

*Clarkson* celebrated its centenary in February. It was, in spite of rainy weather, a happy time and many friends from other congregations were present.



*Wittekleibosch* (Br. Msi) is the centre of good work amongst three small Fingo communities. It badly needs an enlargement of its school premises, but lacks funds.

In *Port Elizabeth* the Brn. Joorst, father and son, are doing a work attended with much blessing. There is much scope for extension; indeed the new suburb of Schauder-Township, requires a Church building to gather together the members settling there. But where are the funds to come from? The same problem besets Fairview, belonging to this circuit; the school needs enlarging, but the money is lacking.

The same problem arises in the progressive work in *Moravian Hill*, Cape Town (Brn. Krüger and Johannes), with its out-stations and preaching-places. The school buildings need re-constructing, having been condemned by the Education Department.

*Elim* (Brn. Freymark and Hettasch) was happily able to add a new class-room to its school.

*Mamre* (Br. Winckler) with its out-station Modderrivier and ten preaching-places, could begin the building of two new class-rooms.

*Lansdowne* (Br. Wessels) had the joy of dedicating a new Church, and is busy collecting the money to defray the cost.

In *Pella* the work continues under Br. Weber.

*Maitland* (Br. Kroneberg) has a large school of 586 pupils with thirteen teachers.

*Genadendal* (Br. Schmidt), with three out-stations and six preaching-places has succeeded in securing the appointment of a district nurse and the establishment of a clinic as the centre of her work. The Secondary School has fifty-six pupils.

#### *Statistics:*

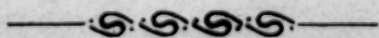
In our schools we have a total of 5,180 pupils with 129 teachers.

Adults baptized	48
Children baptized	798
Confirmed	296

We thank all our friends in Switzerland, in Sweden and in U.S.A. who have sent us contributions in 1939.

We thank above all our gracious Lord, who, in spite of our failures, has never ceased to uphold and bless us.

R. SCHMIDT.





**BRITISH GUIANA.****Annual Report, 1939.**

**T**HE year under review had an unusual opening for us: the Week of Prayer was one of preparation by choir and congregation for what was to be *the* event of the year—the ordination of Br. Rupert Clement Rodney as deacon of the Moravian Church on January 9th. Special prayers were offered for him in all the churches, while he himself was in “retreat” for quiet meditation and prayer. A feeling of solemn expectancy pervaded the spiritual atmosphere, moving the hearts and minds of pastor and people alike. Over a thousand interested persons from many parts of the colony met to participate in the impressive and inspiring service, at which the Superintendent, by special commission from Bishop Shawe, chairman of the Mission Board, delivered the charge to the ordinand, performed the act of ordination and handed him the episcopally signed certificate of ordination. Other ministers of the colony also took part in the service, and it was a day to be long remembered.

The long-continued illness of Br. Grant, the only other ordained minister in the Province up to the end of 1938, necessitated travelling and administrative work on the part of the Superintendent, who had to move among the ten congregations every month for such services as only an ordained man is qualified to undertake. At the close of this year, after eighteen months of protracted ill-health, Br. Grant had to go into enforced retirement, much to our regret. The Rev. H. T. Cuthbert of Jamaica was appointed his successor, but owing to the lack of travelling facilities occasioned by the war he could not come to his post. Our disappointment was keenly felt, but our hope still lingers on. Br. Grant had just completed his sixtieth year of age and his thirty-third year of service. The credit of the founding of the churches of the Berbice circuit belongs to him; they came over to us from the Independent Congregationalists after the death of their founder, who was an intimate friend of his. The nervous breakdown of our colleague is due partly to the abundance of work demanded by this circuit, to which he gave unsparing attention during the six years of his ministry there.

*Survey of the work of the Congregations.* Having had to visit most of the congregations at least once a month, to hold classes and Church meetings, perform the rite of confirmation, and administer the Holy Communion, a more intimate knowledge was gained of the quality of the work being done, and of their immediate needs and the means required to supply them.



In the West Bank churches, a visible effort was made to show their gratitude for their newly-ordained minister. There was one confirmation service, which added six members to the Church's roll; their congregation quotas were raised, and other church activities were undertaken more or less successfully. Br. Rodney feels that the work at Calvary might be more successful if there were better travelling facilities, and an attempt to rectify this is being considered. Thanks are due to the Brn. Marshall and Arthur of Queenstown, who serve the congregation faithfully during the minister's visits to the Berbice churches.

In the absence of a resident minister among them, the Berbice congregations, though served by the young catechist, Br. Gladwin Fraser, and others, have not measured up to their wonted standard; the spirit of "sweet reasonableness" was wanting in the co-operative enterprises and special efforts—a fly in the ointment rendering it valueless as such. Nevertheless there were some seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord; the Whitsuntide confirmations at Sandvoort, Sisters and Lichfield brought rays of healing and strength to those congregations, and all departed "joyful and glad of heart." The Berbice circuit is a field awaiting the plough of a patient evangelical pastor.

Coming home to the East Coast and Queenstown churches of the Demerara circuit, we note *Victoria* languishing for support in men and means: eighteen miles from the base (now Queenstown), it has no resident catechist or male lay worker to represent the minister in the district, and only a few faithful sisters now hold the fort. United evangelistic meetings for revival of work in this district are being planned for the coming year.

The Whit Sunday confirmations at Tabernacle and Queenstown, at which eighteen and twenty-one candidates respectively, mostly young people, were placed on the Communicant Roll, were witnessed by over 700 persons, and proved "days of the Lord's right hand." What joy to greet so many young adventurers volunteering for entrance into the Kingdom of God—putting first things first.

*Church Finances.*—Excepting *Victoria* and *Graham's Hall*, the members' subscriptions have risen in all the Demerara congregations. On the whole there has been a livelier sense of obligation in this particular, and the church committees and district leaders have been more alert to impress it on the members. Taxes, rates and sewerage improvements impose a heavy burden on the town congregation, and with the increased cost of living the economic problem becomes more acute, but I am glad to say we are meeting it bravely.

*Schools and Societies.*—Our day schools have grown in numbers and efficiency. *Graham's Hall* especially has made



rapid strides under the head-teachership of Sr. Ivy Paul. Sixty per cent. of the staff belong to the Tabernacle congregation. Queenstown has an enrolment of 774, and Graham's Hall 174. Nine of the staff at the Comenius School belong to our church. The weekly Wednesday morning service and religious teaching is looked forward to by the children with eager interest.

The reports of the Christian Endeavour Society and Mite Missionary Society breathed a spirit of thankfulness for success achieved, difficulties overcome, and hope for the future.

*The Royal Commission.*—The visit of the Royal Commissioners created no little stir among all classes and conditions of the inhabitants, and memoranda poured in from the humblest societies and the more important institutions, representing all phases of activity, the one from the Ministers' Fraternal bearing the signature of the Moravian representative. High hopes are entertained of the result of the findings of the Commission.

*Occurrences.*—On 16th June the Superintendent reached his eightieth birthday, which was celebrated by the schools and congregations. The "Ninth Decade Commencement Day" was a day of happy memories, prayerful pledges and reverent resolves. On Sunday, July 2nd, the Superintendent, when on his way to preach and administer the Holy Communion at Tabernacle, met with an accident and had to return to the hospital to have his crushed right thumb attended to—the nail removed and arteries stitched—a painful operation. With close and careful attention he was able to do some writing within a fortnight. As the growing cataract is not ripe for removal, his sight is growing dimmer, which is a serious handicap for a busy man.

The new Manse at Perseverance was erected in six weeks, at a cost of £350. Br. Apple, the contractor, gave special time-saving attention to it, and the sisters of the congregation excelled themselves in their desire to reduce the cost by free labour. The basement is concreted and furnished for institutional and social amenities. Our thanks are due to B.M.B. for the substantial grant of £300 towards the erection. The appearance of the station has been greatly enhanced by the addition of the Manse and the renovation of the façade of the church facing the public road.

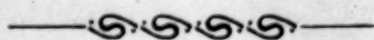
*Conclusion.*—In concluding this, to me, unsatisfactory report of the work in this field—the forty-second to be signed by me—I cannot but utter a song of praise to the Lord for His never-failing goodness and guidance throughout the vicissitudes of so long a period of service in one field.

Grateful recognition is here tendered to my colleagues for their willing collaboration in the work; to the church



officers for their thoughtful and ready help; to the Marys and Marthas who ministered lovingly in seasons of distress and grief; to the teachers and staffs for the support given in the training of the young; and last, but not least, to the dear children themselves for their wonderfully delightful celebration of my last birthday and the gladsome smiles they have always exchanged with me.

(Signed) JOHN DINGWALL, *Superintendent*.



## WEST INDIES: EASTERN PROVINCE.

### Report of the Spring Gardens Teachers' Training College for the Year 1939.

**H**ERE endeth the ninety-ninth year of our College life.

I have only our college register to justify that statement. Some weeks ago at the Teachers' Conference, Dr. Jones of St. Kitts, quoting from an Antigua Almanac for 1852 stated that the Training College was founded in 1847. The next day I wrote to Dr. Jones and later discussed the subject with him. I think that Dr. Jones agreed that the existence of our register cancelled the reference in the almanac, he himself pointing out that the date given in the Antigua Almanac for the opening of the Mico Institution seemed to be wrong also. The Antigua Almanac, Dr. Jones stated gave that date as 1841. The diary at Spring Gardens has the entry May 4th, 1838. "Mr. Miller arrived from London, in commission from the Trustees of the Mico Charity, to form a Normal School here," that is, in Antigua. Mr. Miller was a member of the Moravian Church.

The Teachers' Training College was commenced at Lebanon by Bishop and Mrs. Westerby in their home. The first students were enrolled in 1840. Of the first six students four were from Laviscount's Farm, now known as Sea View Farm or Lebanon. In 1846 Bishop Westerby left Antigua for St. Kitts. There is no indication of the Training College ceasing during the two years Bishop Westerby was away; on the contrary, during the year 1846, the year in which he went to St. Kitts, students from that island entered the Training College. Their names are Mary Margetson, Francis Turner and Mary Samson. Returning to Antigua Bishop Westerby became Superintendent and resided at Spring Gardens. The Secondary School was then opened. It would seem at first, as if the Secondary School and the Training College were largely, if not altogether, the personal



concern of Bishop Westerby. Doubtless, this is the reason why we have no mention of either of these institutions in official reports, during the early years. Under any circumstances Bishop Westerby was not the kind of man who would let his right hand know what his left hand was doing. He was not a man of many words. He dismissed in six lines in the diary, the earthquake of February 8th, 1843, which almost shook down the Cathedral in St. John's.

Fortunately we have a letter from his pen dated February 18th, 1843, in which he writes of the earthquake.

"On the 7th inst., my wife and I paid a visit to Gracehill, and on the morning of the 8th Bro. and Sr. Goss accompanied us to Monk's Hill on the summit of which a fort is built, whence there is a beautiful view of the whole of Antigua and the island of Montserrat about thirty miles distant. It was a lovely morning, and the prospect around was most delightful. We were all upon the ramparts, watching the approach of the steamer from England, and I was in the act of steadying a telescope on one of the big guns when I felt it begin to vibrate. I knew at once what was coming and seizing my wife by the hand and calling to the others, I immediately rushed from the ramparts. We had not gone far, before the motion of the earth became so violent that we were no longer able to walk, and were obliged to take hold of each other to keep our feet. It was an awful moment and our lives were in great peril. A little from us the houses were falling, just above us on a rising ground, a heap of cannon balls were heaving and rattling in the most fearful manner, and on our right the long signal staff was bending from side to side, and threatening every moment to fall upon us. I believe the shock lasted about three minutes. When it subsided we looked over the island and in every direction we saw clouds of dust ascending, a sign of the widely spread ruin. I then took the telescope and looked for Lebanon, and you may imagine what my feelings were when I saw that the south gable of the church, just over the school door had been thrown down. I knew that one hundred and forty children would be in school."

There were other good reasons why this educational effort should not be advertised. Our Mission Funds were heavily in debt (Four Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety Nine Pounds). In consequence of this a declaration was issued in 1839. "We must decline every extension of the work likely to entail expense on the Mission Fund until our finances should assume a more promising appearance." At the end of 1841 the Mission Board wrote: "We must adhere to that



determination more firmly," referring to the declaration of 1839.

Then came the earthquake, and an unexpected reduction of the parliamentary grant for education, so that nothing was available from this source for reconstruction.

It was about this time (1841) that owing to this withdrawal of parliamentary grant for education the Mico Charity was obliged to close all its schools in Antigua except the Normal School, or Teachers' Training School.

It is only right to say just here that the British Parliamentary Committee had afforded substantial help for educational purposes in the West Indies. Prior to 1842 our church in these islands had received Five Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-six Pounds, Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence, which made it possible to build thirty-two school houses with accommodation for four thousand five hundred children. Seven of these school houses were in Antigua. So far, however, as I have been able to trace no grants were made for the purpose of secondary schools or the training of teachers. I think in the early days the proceeds of the secondary school at Spring Gardens made possible the teachers' training college.

To look back to those early days seems to be looking a long way back, and yet I am sure that a large number present to-night remember Mrs. Foster, who as Miss Anna Buckley entered the Training College in 1849, that is eighty years ago. Miss Lucy Buckley, her sister who entered in 1868 is still with us. In my first congregation in St. Croix the organists were the twin sisters Miss Emelia Summersill and Mrs. Adelaide Reynoldson, who entered 1875 and 1876 respectively. The leading contralto in the choir was Mrs. Anna Lindquist, 1876. All present will remember Mrs. Julia Henry, 1880, while Miss Catherine Ladoo, 1882, Miss Catherine Saunders, 1886, and Mrs. Ann E. George, 1889, are still with us.

It has been interesting to talk to old students about former mistresses, Miss Gilpin, an English mistress, Miss Koch, a German matron who left Spring Gardens to go to Greenland, Miss Koelbing, who during her stay at Spring Gardens received an offer of marriage from Mr. Larsen, then in Jamaica. It afforded me the keenest joy to see an old girl tasting again the story of that offer, and recalling the laconic reply "K. to L. says yes." It made me think that in spite of appearances, and in spite of much that is said the old girls did not differ vastly from the young girls.

Time would fail me to tell of Miss Clack, an English mistress, of Mrs. Wilson, of Miss Fokker, of Mr. Rannie Buckley, of Mr. Joseph James also.

I am sure that owing to the special circumstances under



which we meet, the end of the ninety-ninth year of service, you will pardon these remarks, concerning things which seem very remote from present-day affairs.

Turning to more recent happenings, I would report that at the Government Teachers' Certificate Examination, held at the end of 1938, six seniors passed the examination and three failed. In the junior examination three passed and two failed. Of the five failures three were holding government scholarships.

We started this year with five senior students and eight juniors. Miss Genevieve O'Reilly, already holding the Senior Cambridge Certificate, joined us at Easter. The health of the students has been good on the whole throughout the year. The year has been uneventful except for the good steady work that has been done. This has been a year of hard work. Work has been the dominant note, it has been the atmosphere in which we have lived, and while I rejoice in this ability for strong and sustained effort, I must confess that the noise of abandonment to the joy of cricket is a sound welcome to my ears. I have missed this during the year under review. I attach considerable importance to this. In the years to come the teacher who can make wise provision for the off duty hours of the community in which she lives will be the teacher whose services will be in demand. During the coming year, I hope to see more time and thought given to the recreational and social side of a teacher's opportunities. It is just possible that the development of such gifts and graces will come to be recognized as at least of equal value as the ability to solve tricky problems in arithmetic or to remember remote happenings in the history of the colonial empire.

I am profoundly grateful that it is possible to offer to these young women the opportunity of preparing for their life's work in a definite religious atmosphere. Leaders of other churches need have no misgiving as to the possible weakening of church loyalty. To cherish such misgiving is to betray an ignorance of the type of girl we get. We are conscious that the strength of our religious life and influence would be impossible apart from the contribution made by the students themselves. I consider it to be of paramount importance to these islands that teachers in training should be able to spend at least two years of the most impressionable and receptive period of their lives in just such an atmosphere as we are able to offer at Spring Gardens. I am confident that the gracious influence exercised by Miss Athill, Miss Knight and Mrs. George is an abiding influence, and I need hardly assure you that this influence is wedded to a sound knowledge of the requirements necessary for efficient life and work in the elementary schools of these islands.



We have not yet decided at what time during the coming year the centenary will be celebrated. We are waiting to hear from old girls. Notification will be made in due time.

I must thank again those who help us year by year with our midsummer examination. This service is a valuable one and much appreciated. We are also very grateful to Canon Howell, for so kindly granting us the use of the Cathedral School Room for these "breaking up" exercises.

We would also thank His Excellency, the Governor, and His Honour, the Administrator, for their continued interest in the college manifested by their presence and by the prizes which they have so kindly donated.

While we belong educationally in heart and interest to the Leeward Islands, we may be permitted to express a little satisfaction that the Governor's Prize for English, won by Genevieve O'Reilly, together with the Administrator's Prize for History, won by Doris Delsol remain in Antigua. They have not joined the Ernest Stevens' Memorial Prize for English, won by Solange Wiltshire, and the prize donated by Mr. W. Dear for Domestic Economy won by the same student in the general exodus to Dominica. Eight of the prizes go to Dominica, while Doris Delsol, Dominican born, receives four also. Our heartiest congratulations to Dominica and her student daughters who have represented her so worthily.

(Signed) H. LLOYD, *Director.*

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## JAMAICA.

### Extracts from the Report of the Jamaica Province, 1939.

**I**N old books about Jamaica it used to be said that the dry and rainy seasons follow one another with unfailing regularity. That is no longer true of the weather conditions here. In the past year, for instance, not even the most experienced inhabitant could correctly "discern the face of the sky." This uncertainty adversely affected the planting, and hence the crops of our people. Money was therefore scarce; but the industrious man was not absolutely in want. Notwithstanding Panama Disease and Leaf Spot our people do get returns from their bananas. But just when the fruits were getting fit for market, on came constant rains and high winds and knocked them down. This was a serious setback; but in the end the majority were able to "make two ends meet" from other sources. They are gradually turning their attention to what may be called the minor industries, such as tomatoes, cabbages, potatoes, corn, cassava, etc. And as the Government has



promised to find a market for these articles the general outlook is becoming more hopeful. Government is now making good progress with the Land Settlement Scheme.

All along, the churches, with their slender means, have been fighting against fearful odds. There is much poverty which is heroically borne. The social structure is weak. The middle class, the backbone of a country, is almost altogether wanting. The Church cannot be blamed for this defect; but her work is very much hampered thereby.

Apart from these distressing conditions, it is a pleasure to note the sacrifices made by the majority of our members towards the support of God's work. The Missionary Society is still doing well. The Annual Meeting was held at Carmel in April, and we were able to send a substantial sum to the foreign field. We wish the Endowment Fund was more liberally supported. We believe the majority of our people would see the usefulness of this fund if the matter were explained to them from time to time.

Our church buildings are nearly all in good order. The Beulah Mission House is nearing completion. It gives promise of becoming the most comfortable church home in the province. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of our school buildings. Several are in bad order. It seems necessary to report more fully on this phase of our work. In the year under review we had fifty-three schools in the parishes of Manchester, St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Clarendon and St. Ann (Irwin Hill in St. James is regarded as undenominational). Two have been closed, and are now incorporated in the Mile Gully Government School: viz., Endeavour and Bentinck. The remaining fifty-one were graded as follows: A-3, B-9, C-25, D-12, Special Schools, 2. The tendency is to close the smaller schools and amalgamate them into Government Schools with the aim of securing more suitable buildings and a better staff. Such a process must necessarily be slow—and there may even be neglect in some cases. Buildings in need of repairs may not receive attention because of a plan to put up a new building in the vicinity; or because the building is considered unsuitable for school purposes, and is, therefore, not worth repairing.

It is difficult to keep these buildings in good repair. For this purpose the manager gets very little aid from the parents. He must complete the work, pay his bills and send up the vouchers to the department before he can get any help from that source; and sometimes not until two years have passed. The Church is unable to make an advance; the merchant is unable to wait all that time for his money. The conclusion is obvious. Caledonia School in Westmoreland, an A grade school, is a case in point. A new school



and teacher's cottage are an urgent necessity. To undertake this the manager would have to find about £800 in cash.

Elementary education may be said to be in a transition stage at present—passing from Denomination to Government Schools, from the management of one to that of a Board, from purely book learning to the acquisition of skill by the co-operation of head, hand and eye.

There were several days of special interest to the province. On the 12th January the new school house at Carmel was opened. The Jubilee of our work at Broadleaf and at Bohemia were celebrated in February and August respectively. The school house at Hopeton in the Santa Cruz Mountains was thoroughly reconstructed. Corner Stones for a school-chapel at New Works, in Westmoreland, and a teacher's cottage at Kilmarnock were laid in August and December respectively.

Several ministerial changes took place in July. Br. W. O'Meally took charge of Beaufort together with Irwin Hill, Ashton and Cairn Curran, and was inducted on the 2nd. Br. W. Kaltreider was inducted into the charge of the work in Kingston on the same date. Br. S. Crawford took charge of Carisbrooke, Langton, New Eden and Lacovia, and was inducted on the 9th. On this same date Br. P. E. Holmes was inducted into the charge of Mizpah, Ritchies and Broadleaf. Br. J. Kneale accepted a call to Bethany and Beulah and subsequently left for a furlough of six months in England. We were particularly glad for the safe return of himself and family towards the end of October, because of dangers from storms, mines and submarines. He was inducted on the 29th. Br. Cuthbert received and accepted a call from Mission Board to take up work in Demerara. He resigned from this province, gave up work at Moravia on the 22nd October and proceeded to Kingston on the following day, with the hope of sailing in November. Subsequently, he was informed by the shipping company that because of war conditions there was no transportation from Kingston to Demerara. In December he was put in temporary charge of Fairfield till a passage becomes available.

Br. S. Harriott completed his studies at St. Peter's College, and was appointed assistant minister in the joint charge of New Eden and Irwin Hill. On the 1st December he was put in charge of the vacant pastorate of Moravia with Bohemia under the superintendence of Br. Kneale.

Our students are making good progress at the Union College in Kingston. Mr. Selwyn Hastings, an assistant teacher at Kilmarnock, was accepted and sent up in September. In the same month he was joined by Mr. P. McFarlane who had been studying at St. Peter's.

On the morning of Sunday, 26th November, the news



was flashed throughout Jamaica that Bishop Westphal had passed away the evening before. Just as he wished, he was permitted to attend to his duties up to the time when the call came. Even the sermon preached on that day was the one he had himself prepared for the service. He laboured forty-nine years in Jamaica, thirty-six being in the office of a Bishop. He was president of the P.E.C. for several years. Bishop Westphal will long be remembered for his regularity and punctuality. Throughout all the long years he never missed a Sunday when he should have preached at Fairfield or elsewhere.

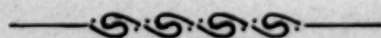
The Church of Christ is now passing through a time of trial and testing; and we pray that she will come out purer and stronger, and that our Church in Jamaica will stand in unshaken loyalty to the King of Kings, and be ready to make any sacrifice in His cause.

#### EDITOR'S NOTE.

The lack of space prevents us, this year, from giving the usual notes from the individual stations. To name the whole thirty-eight of these is impossible, but the theme that runs through the reports is the same from them all.

They make mention of the poverty of the people, and at the same time of their generosity; they stress, in many cases, the need for repairs to churches and mission property generally, and the lack of funds for carrying out such work; they record the good attendances at worship, and are conscious of the Guiding Hand of God. All stations look forward with hope.

*Fairfield* pays a tribute to the life and work of Bishop Westphal, who for forty-four years was minister there.



## LABRADOR.

### Annual Report for 1939.

**N**AIN.—As we look back upon the past year, our hearts are filled with gratitude to our faithful God and Saviour who has given us health and strength to continue in His service thus far, and Who has most graciously led us and our flock of simple-hearted Eskimo and half-breeds through times of adversity and prosperity, never ceasing to draw our hearts unto Himself. It has been a special comfort to us at all times to be assured of the prayerful interest of many faithful friends far away.

The work of a station may be greatly hindered or helped by the white people living there, who have nothing to do with mission work. Last summer changes took place in



the personnel of both the Hudson's Bay Company and the Ranger Force which were very favourable indeed for the work: in their attitude towards the Mission they were sympathetic, and to the Eskimo they have proved their goodwill beyond any doubt. We fully appreciate these friendly relations.

In spite of the many backslidings in the lives of our folks it would be wrong to draw the conclusion that spiritual life was at a low ebb. One is so easily deceived by comparisons made between an Eskimo congregation and Christian communities in the home countries; and one is often inclined to pass judgment upon the Eskimos because of their moral weakness, forgetting to take into consideration their former ways of life, which are as yet not so very far distant. Though Torngak has ceased to reign in Labrador for nearly two generations, is it so strange that deep down in the Eskimo's mind there still exist all manner of prejudices and superstitions? And if immorality sometimes flares up like the flames of a subdued fire kindled by some unexpected breeze, is it right for Europeans to sit in judgment about it, when one knows how well-mannered white men, who are only outwardly Christians, soon lose all their polish and by their example stir up in the Eskimo's heart desires which had already been conquered? Unfortunately, as Labrador is being opened up, our Eskimos are getting more and more into touch with that undesirable sort of white man. All we can do is to watch and pray, and seek to lead our people to abide in Him Who alone can give them the strength to overcome in the hour of temptation.

We have nothing to tell of very striking examples of the true Christian life among the members of our congregation. Yet we know of faithful souls who are fighting the good fight and are winning victories. We have repeatedly witnessed the peaceful passing away of such, who in spite of many failings, exhibited in the hour of death that joy which the world cannot give, only because the Saviour of sinners had by faith become their Saviour. We could also name men who stand as pillars among their fellows, grounded on the Rock of Salvation; though not free from failings, one may see in them the growth of inner life. These are encouragements, and we commend these faithful few to your prayerful remembrance. But we may also say that the majority of our people are longing for righteousness, and whenever they are present on the station or gather around the Word in their lonely hunting places, there is always a crowd of eager listeners. More especially if one has the privilege of speaking to a church full of brown faces, one cannot help being struck by the faultless attention—all eyes directed to the speaker from beginning to end. Often



a hand-shake or a simple "*Nakumek!*" after the service assure one that it has not all been in vain. The Eskimo is easily moved to tears, and any preacher playing upon their emotions might have to tell of conversions. But it is not our Moravian way to stir up feelings which are only too quickly forgotten. God alone knows what progress His Kingdom has made in their hearts, and we believe that wherever His word is proclaimed in His name, it will not return empty.

It was with much regret that we saw Br. Peacock leave us last summer, after having had his help for nearly two years. But the time had come for him to shoulder greater responsibilities, and to step into the vacancy caused at Makkovik by Br. and Sr. Sach taking their furlough. In Br. Peacock's place we welcomed "home" our youngest son, Siegfried. He was born at Nain, and Nain people greeted him as an old acquaintance, though unfortunately he will have to begin learning their hard language in much the same way as other missionaries had to do. But he has already been a very valuable helper with the great amount of outside work which is always connected with mission service in Labrador.

Though we had (with the exception of a general epidemic of Influenza during last autumn) on the whole a very favourable year as regards the health of our people, there were some cases of severe illness among the white settlers which necessitated much more travelling than usual. I was glad to be able to let Siegfried do nearly all these trips, for all concerned were English speaking settlers, and the knowledge gained at Livingstone College stood him in good stead. But travelling this past winter was by no means a pleasure; we had more snow than has been seen for many years, and it fell heavily when the sea ice was still very thin, the result being that the ice sank under the weight of the snow, creating a condition most unfavourable for travelling, viz., about two inches of ice, on top of which was a foot or more of salt water saturated with snow, and some dry snow to cover it all. To make matters worse, it rained enough to make a hard crust on the snow, and all hope vanished of a westerly gale picking up the loose snow and causing the watery mixture to freeze. For many weeks the condition did not alter much, in spite of unusually severe frost, and travelling caused much hardship to man and beast. Eventually, towards spring, conditions improved and it looked as if the ice would hold out until July, but appearances were deceptive: the under layers of ice had never got very thick, and what appeared good ice was often but a shell formed on top. This caused many narrow escapes from drowning, and in one instance led to the early death of a



promising settler girl. She had been living with her ageing brother and his wife at a lonely house in one of the bays. On June 3rd she went with a little boy of eight years old to a place where the family had been getting fish through a hole cut in the ice, but not very far from home she broke in and vainly tried to get on to firmer ice. The little boy ran home for help, and the girl's brother came at once, pushing a komatik in front of him; he finally managed to get his sister on to it, but her strength was spent, and the icy water had so chilled her that she passed away in her brother's arms, her last words assuring him that she was going home to Jesus. The wife, who had watched her husband from the shore, managed to launch a flat-bottomed boat and, guiding it along shore where there was open water, with a supreme effort succeeded in reaching him and getting both him and the girl's body aboard. Our deepest sympathy goes out to the bereaved couple.

In their endeavour to secure food and clothing for themselves and their families our people have again braved adverse weather conditions and scarcity of game. But thanks to the very timely help given them by the British congregations they have succeeded better than in recent years. The twine for seal-nets was a real God-send; while those who hunted either with the gun or by using small nets in the bays absolutely failed to get seals, owing to unfavourable conditions, the large net, made of the twine and managed by five men, caught 140 seals. Though not a big catch, it meant a very considerable help towards staving off hunger during a great part of the winter. We praise God for these precious gifts, and would send our warmest thanks to those who so willingly enabled our people to secure their natural food. We hope that the nets will do such good service also in future years.

While those who have gone to the outside islands for the autumn sealing secured food for man and beast, the folk who hunted in the bays caught a good number of foxes, and when our flock gathered on the station for Christmas and New Year all were cheerful and looking forward to an easier winter. But the winter did not fulfil the hopes raised by the fall; the unusually mild weather changed to the other extreme—the thermometer went very low, once registering as low as minus forty degrees F., westerly blizzards alternating with heavy snowfalls. It was almost impossible to set traps, and hunting with the gun was rarely successful, for the foxes had disappeared. And so it continued until all hopes vanished and the hunting season for foxes came to an end. It was very disappointing, and yet, had we not abundant reason for gratitude? Even though our hopes had not been realized, the autumn success made the winter



much easier than the previous one, and when hunting had to be abandoned our people could keep the wolf from the door by selling firewood. And later, when there was a possibility of obtaining caribou inland and seals on the edge of the ice, the manager of the store and the ranger were sufficiently farsighted to make this possible. Indeed, looking back upon the past twelve months and the way our Heavenly Father has provided for our people, we can but join the psalmist: "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits!"

And this we must confess also, when remembering how the Lord has guided us again through another school year. When Miss Glaser, who is well accustomed to our Eskimo children, returned here last summer, we had to part with Miss Mowl, who in the meantime had given us her very willing help. We should have liked to keep her here but she was needed at Makkovik. All through autumn, winter and spring Miss K. Hettasch and Miss Glaser had their hands full with forty children boarding in the school. Again we had the valuable help of two former pupils, Miriam and Rosie, the former excelling in doing all the rough work very willingly and the latter helping her and in between teaching the "babies." Minnie Voisey again acted as cook and supervisor. All went very smoothly from beginning to end, and we may say that the children show the benefit of the school in their behaviour when at home. But oh, my hair stood on end at times when I saw the quantities of food disappearing in the little mouths! Happily Commander MacMillan had again added considerably to our stock of food and clothing for the children, and so reduced very much the cost of the school. To him and the friends in America whom he and Mrs. MacMillan have interested in this work, as well as to all the faithful helpers in England, Holland and Switzerland, we would express our warmest thanks, and we would ask them to continue helping us and praying for this important part of our work. We would also thank all those dear friends who have helped us again to clothe those who could not clothe themselves. There are still several families with a crowd of children sorely in need of such help and who would be in terrible straits otherwise.

Finally we would thank you and all dear friends for the interest and support shown in the work which the Lord has permitted us to do. We would ask you not to tire in praying that God may make us more fit to be used in His service.

(Signed) PAUL HETTASCH,  
SIEGFRIED HETTASCH.



*Makkovik.*—There have been many disappointments and many great joys in the work at Makkovik during the last year. The disappointments have come mainly from the fact that bad weather and poverty have hindered the work of extension at Ailik, and repairs to the Church here in the Settlement; the joys have come as a result of the new ideas of service and discipleship that have been born in the hearts of our young people, especially among the young men. Ten of our young people wished to publicly declare their discipleship to our Lord Jesus Christ; eight of them were confirmed this year, while the other two are preparing themselves for confirmation next year. Three other young men have had talks with me about confirmation, and it is hoped that these brethren will prepare their minds and hearts for the service of Jesus Christ.

Once more poverty has been the portion of our people, but in spite of this fact only four families in the Makkovik district have received government "Poor Relief".

The sealing again failed, although the mission had provided the people with new nets. The ice was late in "making"; it seemed as though all things conspired to keep the people poor. There was only one solution to the problem, and that was for the Mission to make employment for them in the cutting of firewood. It is certain that many would have faced starvation, had not this measure been taken. One cannot stand by and let people die through insufficient nourishment, but one's own resources are limited—one can do so little.

During the summer and winter we have been troubled by an extraordinary amount of sickness. A bronchial cold laid hold on practically everybody in the district during late August and September; fortunately only one death resulted, and this was due partially to exposure. When the children arrived for school in October, one or two from Hopedale had sores upon the face and head. This skin disease, in spite of all precautions, ran through the whole school and village, and it was only after a hard fight that it was finally overcome.

On January 19th I left Makkovik to do my northern trip, but was recalled by a letter from one of our teachers saying that one of the children was very ill; the symptoms described pointed to tubercular meningitis. I at once made a non-stop dash for Makkovik, and after thirteen and a half hours travelling, arrived in the Settlement at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, 21st January, only to find that the child had died two hours previously. It was a very difficult time for us all, for we felt that we had lost a precious life that had been entrusted to our keeping; but it was most difficult



for the Misses N. Mowl and E. Johnson, who had nursed Millie through her short but very distressing illness.

Several cases of eczema caused us a great deal of trouble, as did also two or three cases of scurvy; then there were the usual colds, and two accidents—a broken collar-bone and a chopped foot—the latter necessitating several stitches. The usual trips and sick calls have meant a lot of travelling this winter, and in all ten trips have been made.

Very few people came in to the village for the Christmas festival, but Easter saw a splendid company gathered to take part in the celebrations, while the Ascension Day services were fairly well attended by people from the bays.

The school was not so well attended as last year, but there were thirty-two boarders and ten day scholars, many of the boarders staying later than is usual. School life seemed to be very happy for most of the children; indeed, many cried when they had to go home. However, we discovered what a disturbing influence one neurotic child can have upon the other children. The school was ably served by Srs. Annie E. Pascoe, Emily Johnson and Nora L. Mowl, although early in February Sr. Johnson left school service to marry Br. Grubb of Hopedale.

The Sunday school had an interesting session. There were forty-seven scholars and six teachers, Mrs. Thorwald Perrault (*nee* Perrett) being Superintendent. During 1938 I conducted a teachers' training class, but in the New Year this class was ably led by Mrs. Perrault. The Sunday school teachers are all Labrador folk, and they do render loyal and devoted service; it is a joy to watch these young people giving of their time and ability to serve their younger brethren and sisters.

During my short stay at Makkovik we have entered upon several new ventures. One thing that strikes a person as being appalling in Labrador is the high rate of infant mortality, which appears to be due, largely, to carelessness and ignorance. Something has to be done about it. Fortnightly meetings were held for the married women, and talks were given on "Disorders of Infancy; their Prevention and Cure". All the married women attended; at first it was difficult to get them to talk, but after a short time they not only asked questions but even ventured to express opinions.

Then the teachers felt that some help might be given to the single sisters of our congregation, and what is known as the "Girls' Club" came into being. The "Girls" have given two sacred concerts, one at Christmas and the other at Easter, both being greatly appreciated by the congregation.

The third venture was the Scout Group. This has captured the hearts and imagination of our young men, and nearly



every young man in the district has "joined up". Our youngest scout is thirteen years old; the eldest thirty-eight, but the discrepancies between the ages are now being overcome by the formation of our Rover Scout Crew. The "boys" have really got hold of the idea of service, and many have learned to look upon Christ, not as a remote historical figure, but as an Elder Brother. The aim has been to make local people shoulder responsibility: Brn. Thorwald Perrault and Torston Andersen have been a great help in training the boys, and now other young men are helping to bear the burden of responsibility. The junior section of the group, i.e., the Wolf Cub Pack, is led by Miss N. L. Mowl and Mrs. E. Andersen; the Cubs are encouraged to render unselfish service and to think of others.

The weather has been very severe since the New Year, and blizzards have been frequent; even as I write the harbour is still partly frozen over; it will be a late summer, and that will make things more difficult for our people.

Before closing this report I must pay tribute to the teachers, Srs. Mowl and Pascoe, and earlier in the year Sr. Grubb (*nee* Johnson), for their interest and help in the life of our village; in so many ways they have contributed to the happy family spirit in village and Mission House. They have had many difficulties to face, and have met them with cheerful hearts and a stout faith.

Finally, to the friends at home—thank you for your help and prayers; without you we are powerless; our work depends on you. It is our prayer that your interest may be maintained, that you will endeavour to create interest in others for our work in Labrador, and that you may be richly blessed at all times.

(Signed) F. A. W. PEACOCK.

*Hebron.*—Another year has passed, and it is time to look back on our work and write our Annual Report.

We wish first of all to thank our Lord for all He has done for us; He has been near and has helped us all the way, and without His presence we could not have done what we have done. He moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform, and out here we see how when one thing is scarce another takes its place. God provides for us all, and we are thankful that our people realize this, and help each other; the seal hunter shares his spoils not only with the deer hunter, but also with him who has nothing.

We are happy to report that the people have had a very pleasant year, and that there has been plenty of food of all kinds. Festival days were well attended, and nearly all our Okak brethren joined us for Passion Week and Easter.

Eight boat trips and two sledge trips have been made



since the last report was written, and we are glad to say that wherever we visited God's word was welcomed and the people well and happy.

Our Eskimos take a great many risks when seeking their food in this bleak country. They use the ice as soon as it forms and until it is almost melted, and I often wonder why there are not more accidents. Last June some men living in Napartok wished very much to come into Hebron for provisions, and used sledge and boat to get here. The ice was very bad, and when they came to water they loaded the dogs into the boat and towed the sledge; when they came to ice they put the boat on the sledge to be towed by the dogs.

Last July I was sorry to receive word that a little boy had badly crushed his little finger between the stem of a boat and a rock, whilst at play at one of the sealing camps. I was preparing to go and see the boy, and asked the news-bringer how bad the injury was, thinking I would be able to decide what to take with me, but he replied that he had taken the finger off up to the first joint and it was well. How many of us could allow our finger end to be taken off without some sort of anæsthetic? I am glad to say the wound healed quickly.

The R.M.S. *Nascopie* arrived at Hebron on July 15th, and as usual the Eskimo brass band put out in the Mission boat to greet her. We had the great pleasure of meeting the Bishop of the Arctic, who was going north to visit his clergymen and people; the Hudson's Bay Company's Fur Trade Commissioner, and the Hon. Mr. Buchan, a son of the Governor-General of Canada, who was going north in the service of the company. These and other passengers were entertained on shore, and we were later entertained on board. This ship arrived here again in September after her trip north, and will pay two visits to Hebron each summer in future.

Our visit by boat, last August, to the Eskimos living north of Hebron, was full of adventure. We had great difficulty in getting to the bottom of Seglek Bay, owing to an offshore gale, and when we arrived at the Eskimo encampment we found it impossible to stand up in the boat owing to the heavy swell, and had to run into the mouth of a small river when we wished to go to rest for the night. Our boat was high and dry, with a list to one side when the tide went out, and we had difficulty in staying in our bunks. We had to stay awake all night a couple of nights later, whilst at anchor—afraid we might be blown ashore.

Coming back to Hebron from Ramah was exciting. It was calm in Ramah Bay, but when we got out to sea we found a driving head wind, and returned to Ramah. We



left again next day, and all was well until we rounded the point, when a gale blew from behind, and the boat did everything it is possible for a boat to do except turn over; however, we could not turn back this time, so we put up the sail to help steady the boat. I am sure I never travelled so quickly in a boat before, and was glad when we came to an anchorage which we used for a little while, but knowing it was dangerous to spend the night there owing to high seas coming through a shallow channel, we went on to Hebron in the dark, arriving at midnight.

We were able to visit all encampments but one on our trip to the Okak brethren. At one place in Okak Bay we found everyone sad, and one of the men in bed with a badly lacerated leg; the handle of the flywheel in front of his engine had caught him and badly torn his leg below the knee. We straightway left for Nain with him and his family, hoping to get there next morning, but the wind prevented us and we had to anchor in an exposed position for the night, and not one of us got any sleep; rather than spend the next day there we rounded a headland through high seas and anchored. The wind died down during the night, and we left for Nain at two a.m., arriving at eight a.m. The patient must have gone through agony on that trip, but he had a smiling face all the while, and we were able to fix him up at Nain. After waiting a little while to see if I could do anything more to help Br. Hettasch, I left the man in his care and returned north.

Services were held at each encampment, and I must say they were very much appreciated. Communion services were also held among our Okak brethren, who are too far away to come to Communion in Hebron, and I carry bread and wine when visiting them in the summer. Most of our Hebron people come in to trade, and bring their families, at Communion time, and are thus able to attend here in Hebron. I am sure these visits are looked forward to with much eagerness, and one gets a great welcome. We are able to preach God's word, tend the sick, and give advice to all and sundry, and one is repaid by the way these ministrations are received. Think of these people living in their lonely encampments, and pray for them.

I was visiting our Okak brethren when the seal twine and cork arrived at Hebron, but as soon as I returned we set to work making seal nets, and I am glad to say we had a record catch. We wish to thank all who in any way helped to provide these seal nets; we were able to put out two long nets, one of fifty fathoms and one of forty.

The fox hunting season opened very well, and there were foxes everywhere; many were being caught when, after a very cold spell, the weather turned mild and influenza láid



many of our hunters low for three weeks, just when foxes were to be got more or less easily. What a pity! This mild weather continued for some time, and there was much to do here in looking after the sick. We thank God that only one died, and she was over eighty years old. We were very worried about our brethren who had left us to go to their winter homes, but were unable to visit them, and we heard later that almost everyone had been attacked in one way or another. Perhaps you will realize how mild it was if I tell you that we generally have snow on the ground by the middle of October, and there was no snow till November 10th. When our people were again able to hunt, the foxes had disappeared. What happened to them? No migration was noted—they just vanished, and we do not know why. I do know, though, that the snow was coated with an icy shell for a long time, and this cut my dogs' feet very badly when travelling in January, the dogs spending a miserable winter limping and licking their sores. Had the foxes stayed in their holes to avoid this icy shell on the snow? Perhaps they had, for when on my trip to the Okak district after Easter we found fox tracks everywhere, as though they had suddenly wakened up and were enjoying the chance to run about; but the fox hunting season was closed.

I had planned to visit all our Okak brethren twice during the winter and all the Hebron ones once, and now find that some have not been visited at all. The will to do this was there, but other work prevented; there were confirmands to train, school children to teach and four services a week to hold, and just when I thought I would be able to get away at least for a little while, a dreadful skin disease broke out and spread rapidly among the people, which kept me busy till Easter.

Nearly all our Hebron brethren were with us at Christmas, and we had a very happy time; there were many foxes to sell, and we doubt not that there were Christmas dinners in every house. The usual services were held and well attended. How the people managed to attend the Watch-night service I do not know; the weather was dreadful, but it will take a great deal more than bad weather to keep our friends away from church. Those who had babies and so were unable to come said they could not hear the large bell, which is tolled at midnight, because of the roar of the wind, and when we rose next morning there was no ice. Another mild spell of weather ensued, and the sea did not freeze firm enough to use till January 20th.

We held over forty services during Passion Week and Easter; over 250 people were here, and about 600 dogs. Nine people were confirmed and over seventy partook of the Lord's Supper. When I left to visit the Okak district



after Easter, twenty sledges started off at the same time. What a sight! There they were, a long row of dogs and sledge—dogs and sledge.

It has been a great pleasure to follow Their Majesties' tour to this side of the Atlantic, and when they were fog and icebound on their way to Canada I made mention of the fact at one of our services; we prayed that they arrive safely at their destination and we joined in singing a hymn for them. As we stood to go home the organist played the National Anthem, and we stood at attention and sang. I wish Their Majesties could have witnessed that scene.

As most of the brethren connected with Hebron live very far away from here, and are often unwell, I decided to write a first-aid pamphlet for their use, and duplicated copies have been distributed to each married man, the title being: "What to do when there is no doctor." I am hoping many will find quick relief from aches and pains by the use of this pamphlet. Duplicated sermons have been very well received and I have no doubt are read over and over again.

Please remember us in your prayers, and may God bless you all.

(Signed) GEORGE HARP.

*Hopedale.*—The time has come round again for me to send you a report of some of the happenings here in Hopedale and district, and an outline of the life of our people, both spiritual and temporal, as far as it can be stated in a brief space, which I hope will give you an idea of some of the difficulties they have experienced during the past year. First of all, we wish to express our deep gratitude to our Heavenly Father for the power and support He has given us, and we all feel a sense of relief that so much hardship and trouble is behind us. The spiritual life of our people, even in times of stress and hardship, has been clear to see; patience, hope and fortitude under such very trying times as they have been through. Destitution and its trail of sickness has remained with us all the winter, but we feel thankful that none have so far died through hunger or want.

The services have all been maintained as usual, and as usual have been well attended. There is no doubt that the people love their Church and what it stands for, although being human they are not free from faults and failings. If we consider the unwholesome influences to which they are subject from outsiders, we must admit that, speaking generally, they do try to do their best.

The past season has been the hardest in living memory for our people. The ice conditions in the early winter were very much against sealing, and very few were caught; about Christmas time a few foxes were caught, but since January



practically none. Very bad weather, continual northerly winds and heavy falls of snow, made it almost impossible to hunt. So, though our poor folk worked hard—indeed nearly all the time when hunting was at all possible, the returns were small, and they often had little to eat. On the other hand, the prices obtained for fox skins and seal blubber were very low. In view of all this, it is no wonder that the poor folk have had some hard times this past season, and that the health of almost all of them has been at a low ebb. All through the fall and winter we were making soup daily for sick people, and about six cases of scurvy were treated this spring. Day by day people were coming for the left-over tea, coffee, scraps, etc.; almost every day someone would be coming in looking for help, having nothing to eat at home. It has been a very weary and heartbreaking time for us; the Government allow only small rations monthly, which only last about half that time; the rest of the month the folk have to find food wherever they can. The Store refuses to help, everyone else is hard up, and there remains only the Missionary to help out, and he is often at his wits' end to keep the poor folk from starvation and keep within the limits of his salary. One family with two children, living ten miles away, ran out of food before their relief was due, and bad weather preventing them coming into the station, were forced to kill and eat one of their dogs to stave off the pangs of hunger; when they did come in, the mother was almost too weak to walk, and was ill for a fortnight. Such have been the trials of our people. All, with the exception of about two families, have had to seek relief, even men who have never done so in their lives before. It has indeed been a very hard time for all, and we are very glad that it has so far passed without any loss of life. The people have in the spring nearly all gone up the Bays to try and get some Capelin for dogs' food next winter, and some seals and trout to eat. We must hope their search will be rewarded.

We are indeed very grateful to all kind friends at home who subscribed so generously to the Seal Net Fund. The sealing here in Hopedale last fall was a failure owing to bad conditions, but we hope that the ice will clear off soon so as to give the people a chance with the nets this spring. We only caught eighteen seals in the nets last fall, but the meat and skins were a great blessing to the poor folk, and given a good season the nets will indeed prove a great boon. We have made twelve nets from the twine sent. The crews of the Newfoundland fishing schooners are all anxious to buy skin boots, and that is a great help to the people. Twelve years ago the people all had good boats, engines and nets; now such things are scarce; so if seals are caught the meat



is a blessing and the skins are the means of providing food and boats, etc.

The weather during the past winter has been the worst I have known since I came to the coast; we have had an unusual amount of snow, in fact some of our oldest people say they have never seen worse weather. While I was on my northern trip in January we had a very heavy fall of snow, and it took us six hours to travel three miles, the dogs being almost out of sight in places. While following the driver's snowshoe track I walked alongside the sledge, every now and then hauling it out of the snow banks and trying to keep the dogs on the move, often up to my waist in soft snow.

I have just returned from Kannagektok Bay in our boat, having been called to visit some sick people, a man and his wife who have been unable to do any work for two months at least; they are suffering from scurvy and beri-beri, and have now no flour or any other food in the house—they are living on trout and seal meat. There is no flour in the Store, and very few of our people have any left. I left all the tea, butter, sugar and bread that we could spare from our food box with the poor folk. There is another family living with them to tend them, but all, of course, have only trout and seal meat to eat and water to drink, and there are four children. Fortunately they have some nets with which to catch trout and seals.

One thing I want to mention before closing which shows the regard the people have for their church; even in these hard times they have already cut and sawn by hand three of the 25 ft. 8 by 7 inch beams that we need to replace the rotten ones in the church belfry, and the other three are being cut by other crews of men. We are getting these beams free of cost to the church, and such concrete evidence of our people's deep interest in and sincere regard for their church and its upkeep shows that the spiritual life is there, giving us cause for joy and gratitude to our Heavenly Father, and encouragement to carry on the good work done in the past, the fruits of which are seen in the willingness of all to render as much help as possible.

We are sorry to have to report the death of two of our chapel servants during the past year: Jonas and Justina. Both had been valuable helpers in the choir, Jonas being especially gifted in music; he had taught himself to play the saxophone, and could also play the organ, the violin and the flute.

It will be evident from the foregoing remarks about the poverty of our people, how welcome were the generous gifts of clothing sent out by kind friends at home. The people can buy little, and the Government relief does not



cover clothes—only tea, flour, molasses and a little bread soda; so they look to us chiefly for clothing. Please accept our grateful thanks for all your kindness, and be assured that we deeply appreciate your generosity.

(Signed) F. M. GRUBB.

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## ALASKA.

### Summary of 1939 Annual Report.

THE year 1939 was an eventful one, but through our disappointments and anxieties God has helped us and guided us. At the beginning of the year there was a series of epidemics, but our major disaster was caused by the high water that accompanied this year's break-up. The swift current started to eat into the river bank at Bethel, and swirling eddies completed the destruction of the sand bank on which the Mission is built. The wharf was the first to go, and soon the gardens were plunging into the river. Every able-bodied man was put to work to salvage the buildings. In three or four days the Dreberts' dwelling was on its new site, and the working crew then set to work on the Schwalbes' dwelling. Foundations had to be prepared when the buildings were already in position, and a road had to be built to the new site. There is still a lot to be done next summer before the Dreberts' dwelling is completed.

The M.S. *Moravian* was busier than ever. There were five ships to be piloted in and out, more Government freight to be hauled and more missionary travelling. Financially the boat had a more profitable season than last year, but some major repairs will soon be necessary.

The administration is now in the hands of the Alaska District Board. Br. Drebert was appointed Superintendent, and Mrs. Schwalbe, Treasurer. These appointments are made by the Directing Boards in Bethlehem. The third member is chosen by a conference of missionaries. Br. Harberg was elected and appointed Secretary.

Another chapel has been put up at Tshuktagtulik. It is not a large village, but the people are progressive and sincere Christians. They have already paid for the greater part of the chapel. The village is way back on the tundra, probably a hundred miles by water. It can be reached only by small boats through lakes and small winding creeks. At one place they have to portage everything overland for about a quarter of a mile; but that did not daunt these



ambitious folk. And now the people of Tsitsingemint are also collecting for a chapel.

A Young People's Group was organized this year, and already there are reports from many of the leaders that they are holding regular meetings. Weekly topics for Bible study are sent out to them all, and there is a monthly news sheet, edited by Br. Trodahl and entitled: *Alaska Youth*. Progress among the young people is specially notable in the out-stations. More and more they are taking to the idea of Sunday school, and in some villages there are as many as five or six separate classes, all with their own teachers. When the young men are out fox-hunting, as they often are for weeks at a stretch, the work is kept up by the young women. They are showing a fine spirit.

With the increased activity in gold and platinum mining, the economic position is good. The natives have not always spent their money wisely, but there seems to be a reaction towards greater prudence and self-control.

At *Bethel*, with Br. Trodahl in charge, the various church services and activities have been carried on regularly; Sunday school and native service in the morning, and English service in the evening; Monday evening, English choir practice; Wednesday evening, prayer meeting or song service, followed by Native choir practice; Thursday, the Ladies' Aid, and in the evening the Girls' Club. The library has been open for reading at stated hours. In June the annual bazaar was held, and a goodly contribution was made to the Orphanage Dormitory Fund.

From *Quigillingok* Br. Harberg reports that occasional brewing and drunkenness still exist. Some of the young people have had a hard struggle between the forces of evil and the call of the Spirit, but through constant instruction and much prayer they have been helped to give themselves to Christ. Sixteen were confirmed on Palm Sunday, and all can testify to a personal experience of salvation through Christ. The out-stations were visited several times last winter and once during the fall. Everywhere the response has been very encouraging. The interpreter, Joseph Albrite, is a valuable man, and himself a consecrated Christian, with a hunger for souls.

In the Spring the people move down to the beach for seal-hunting, but this year, owing to the disaster at Bethel, Br. Harberg was not able to minister to the people at these camps. It is hoped that by next summer the missionary will have more time, and the *Swan* of Quinhagak is to be fixed up for this purpose.

Christmas was a joyful celebration for all. For the first time the missionaries and young folks went through the village on Christmas Eve singing carols.



From the *Orphanage* a busy year is reported. It was the year of the Kuskokwim flood, and Br. Schattschneider and some of the boys also helped in Bethel during the disaster there. Through the able and consistent efforts of Miss Appenfelt the standard of the day school has been gradually improved. Grade for grade, the children would compare with average children in the States. Besides the school work the children get a good training in housekeeping duties; the boys help with the wood and water and all other outdoor work. Bible study is stressed, and this is something they would not get at any public school.

Miss Siebke's visits to Akiatshuak, where she holds services and helps the young people, have been greatly appreciated, and Br. Schattschneider's services are always in request at Quigluk.

The new dormitory building has been begun. Some of the Quigluk men, most of them members of the Greek Catholic Church, helped diligently and even donated some labour towards the work. We appreciate that. At the end of the year there were twenty-seven children at the Orphanage. New ones are taken in as homes are found for the older ones.

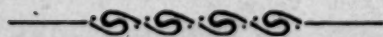
The work at *Quinhagak* has been carried on with regularity. The out-stations were all visited except those in the Togiak district; bad weather and trail conditions prevented the missionary from getting there. With an aeroplane, however, he thinks he could have made it easily.

The once large village of Good News Bay has dwindled to a handful of people, as a direct result of drinking. Many natives have removed to camps more remote, either from fear of those who use it, or to carry on their brewing unmolested. Some of these camps were visited, and at Platinum, a white settlement, the people showed deep interest. Voluntarily they took up a collection to purchase hymn books.

A library has been built at Quinhagak out of an old building. The Ladies' Sewing Circle purchased the wall-board for lining the inside, and helped to furnish it. Eventually a new church will be needed, as the present one is too small, and a church building fund has already been started.

Christmas was, as usual, the crowning event of the year. It brings joy into the hearts of everyone, for all endeavour to share the love of God in their hearts with their neighbours.

(Signed) F. DREBERT.





## CALIFORNIA.

### Summary of 1939 Annual Report.

#### *Potrero.*

Occasionally we are asked how our work is progressing. Sometimes we reply: "Just fine," and other times: "Pretty good," and once in a while: "Old-fashioned," and that, perhaps, would be the most honest reply. But there are a number of bright spots. Mrs. Carter's Bible Study class is about the finest piece of work being done, and the Intermediate Christian Endeavour Society has made good progress. The Easter services were well attended; the early service had a record attendance of forty-eight; there were twenty at Sunday school; and at the afternoon service, when three children were baptized, there were some twenty-five present.

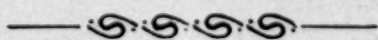
Indians are very human and like anything unusual; so when an Indian from a nearby reservation came to work here and brought his saxophone, with which he led the singing at the Church services, their pleasure was greatly increased.

The Christmas program of the Sunday School was unusually good. The Christmas music, the recitations and songs by the little folks and a pageant by the older boys and girls was enjoyed by a church full of people. It was the largest attendance at a Church service in years. Once again on behalf of the Indians we thank the kind Moravians of the East, who made it possible to give the usual candy, orange and gift to each of our members.

#### *Martinez.*

The work here was more encouraging than for some time past. Christmas is always the big day: there were carols by the choir, and selections by the orchestra, and everybody enjoyed the program. If we could have as much co-operation on Sundays as we have at Christmas time, we should be very happy indeed. We need a great spiritual awakening. Will you join your prayers to ours that it may soon come?

(Signed) E. H. OERTER.





## HONDURAS.

### Summary of 1939 Annual Report.

**D**URING the year 1939 regular work has been continued without interruption at the five centres, and at each there has been an increase in communicant membership, and in new applicants for baptismal instruction.

At *Kaurkira* the services were usually well attended, but some Christians fell into serious sin, and apparently through unwise measures of discipline the school attendance dwindled to eight. However, there was progress in the outlying villages. On October 24th, Br. and Sr. Atwood arrived to take charge. Br. and Sr. Leo Mueller continued with them for the rest of the year, and the congregation has been encouraged by their happy working together. The enrolment in the day school at the end of the year was the highest in its history.

*Auka* has a small group of sincere Christians which is slowly gaining in numbers. In November the church building was blown down by severe storms, but the bell tower recently built was not damaged.

The congregation now known as *Paptalaya* is served by a church half-way between that village and Butukauas, and a new subsidiary centre of instruction has been established at Brauch, by Belisario Morales, to whom the work on the Butuk river owes so much. At the end of the year there were eighty-eight baptismal candidates at Paptalaya and Brauch.

At *Brus* our people seem to grow in grace as well as in numbers. The great event of the year was the dedication of the well-built new church on October 26th.

*Kokobila* can report only slow progress. Much effort has been put into the day school, but with scarcely any result. Br. and Sr. Atwood cheerfully shared the cramped quarters of our shack while they were learning Miskito, and Br. Atwood all but completed the new Mission House while he was with us, from June 1st to October 18th.

Although Miskito people (especially in Honduras) very rarely persist in any undertaking, the congregations have agreed that each communicant should pay ten centavos Lempira to the Honduran Native Workers' Account, and at the end of the year the fund had a balance in hand. But for further developments we shall be compelled to ask for help. There is plenty of work for settled native assistants, but their support will be a serious problem.

The peculiar Indian character makes it difficult to estimate real spiritual renewal and progress. Most Indians are like



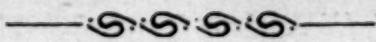
an indiarubber ball, which yields to pressure, but resumes its shape as soon as the pressure is taken off. First impressions of Christian truth are liable to be very shallow. They are also stubbornly idle. But it is good to hear white men testify that "the Moravos are really a good influence". Kokobila Christians themselves say that we have no idea of the darkness and wickedness prevalent here only a few years ago.

Relations with the higher Government officials and with other churches have been cordial, but we deeply regret the refusal of the Board of the Evangelical and Reformed Mission to enter into any sort of organic or official connection with us. We are still left without a base in any Government centre, whether for legal or financial matters.

Our great problem now is to safeguard the continuity of our work. By God's grace it has been begun; but recruits, both men and women, are urgently needed. Are our churches at home ready to say: "By Thy grace WE WILL"?

Kokobila, February 12th, 1940.

G. R. HEATH.





Baptized Membership													Unbaptized					
Mission Fields	Totals at the end of 1938	Decrease by			Increase by					Total Decrease	Total Increase	Totals at the end of 1939	Candidates for Baptism	Inquirers and Unbaptized Children	Grand Total			
		Deaths	Withdrawals	Removals	Baptism of Heathen	Children	Baptism of Children of Christians	Re-admissions	Removals									
1. Himalaya .. .. .	142	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	6	5	141	3	2	146				
2. Unyamwezi .. .. .	6382	67	99	108	248	7	216	7	104	582	6690	674	944	8308				
3. Nyasa .. .. .	18259	140	272	167	628	—	641	87	117	1473	19163	1358	1174	21695				
4. South Africa, Kaffraria .. .. .	15448	}	no	no	details	ava	ilab	le	{	375	15823	—	—	15823				
5. South Africa, Cape Colony .. .. .	19522																	
6. *Surinam or Dutch Guiana .. .. .	30727	414	264	817	—	—	873	172	1345	2390	31622	—	126	31748				
7. British Guiana .. .. .	3327	16	3	8	—	—	122	6	48	176	3476	—	43	3519				
8. *Nicaragua (Moskito) .. .. .	15307	}	no	no	details	given	840	204	153	1199	26238	—	—	16112				
9. *W. Indies (Eastern Province)	26044																	
10. W. Indies (Jamaica) .. .. .	13421	501	216	277	.1	1	840	204	153	1004	12618	—	859	27097				
11. *Labrador .. .. .	1121	17	1	22	—	—	45	—	29	803	1155	3	25	1183				
12. Alaska .. .. .	2354	84	17	41	3	—	102	2	56	142	2375	6	34	2415				
13. California .. .. .	154	}	no	no	details	ava	ilab	le	{	5	159	—	—	159				
Totals	152208																	
													5944	8568	154981	2044	3530	160555
													2624					
													(Net Increase)					
													* 1938 figures					



# SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS

RECEIVED TOWARDS THE SUPPORT OF THE

## MISSIONS OF THE UNITED BRETHREN (Or "MORAVIANS")

FROM

MEMBERS AND FRIENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

(for the Year ending March 31st, 1940).

### LONDON ASSOCIATION IN AID OF MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

	GENERAL FUND.			SPECIAL OBJECTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ordinary Contributions, <i>less Expenses</i>	1,984	8	3			
Legacies for General Fund	2,283	2	10			
Ditto, for Leper Home				1,025	0	0
Special Funds:—						
Leper Home, Jerusalem	£75	0	11			
Ditto, Beds	140	17	4			
				215	18	3
Tibet Mission and "Own Missionaries" and Native Evangelist				194	13	4
Leh Zenana Mission, "Own Missionary"				42	10	0
Leh (Lady Worker and Native Evangelist				13	1	0
Kyelang				14	8	
Labrador (including Nain School £3 14 0)				58	0	4
Nicaragua Mission and "Own Missionary"				53	19	0
West Indies				3	10	0
Unyamwesi				14	6	2
Medical				10	0	
Deficiency				1	0	
Emergency				10	0	
West India Country Schools:—						
Jamaica	13	1	0			
Ditto, for Fergusson School Prize Fund	3	19	6			
St. Kitts (for Leach School)	17	6				
				17	18	0
	£4,267	11	1	£1,640	11	9
	Total			£5,908 2 10		

### Boarding Schools' Missionary Association.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Girls' School:—						
Fairfield High School for Girls, per Miss E. F. Edwards				9	10	2
Old Pupils:—Bedford Girls	3	3	6			
Tytherton Girls	1	3	6			
				4	7	0
	Total			£13 17 2		
Appropriated to:—						
General Mission Fund..				13	17	2
				£13	17	2



ii.

## Subscriptions and Donations

### Moravian Mite Association.

BY MISS H. MAUD ESSEX, London, *Secretary.*

#### BALTONSBOROUGH.

*Per Rev. E. A. Wickes.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jarritt, Mrs. ..	0	14	1	1	0	0
Wickes, Rev. E. A. ..	0	5	11			

#### BATH.

Clemens, Miss L., By ..	1	0	0			
Harding, Mrs. ..	1	0	0			
Roper, Miss A., By ..	5	6	4	7	6	4

#### BEDFORD (ST. PETER'S).

*Per Rev. J. H. Foy.*

Wilding, Mrs., Box ..	0	7	0	0	7	0
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#### BRISTOL.

Matthews, Mrs., By ..	4	0	0	4	0	0
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#### BROCKWEIR.

*Per Rev. L. G. Schofield.*

Moreton, Mrs. A. E., By ..	0	17	8			
Seamer, Mrs., By ..	7	0	0	7	17	8

#### CHIPPING SODBURY.

Rickard, Mrs. ..	0	7	6	0	7	6
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#### DUBLIN.

*Per Miss O. Crawford.*

Boydell, Miss ..	5	0	0			
Crawford, Miss O. ..	3	15	0			
Children's Sunday School ..	0	15	0			
Wilson, Miss Daisy ..	0	10	0	10	0	0

#### HORTON.

*Per Miss N. Hardy.*

Bairstow, Miss K. ..	0	17	6			
Ellis, Miss E. ..	1	0	0			
Hardy, Miss N. ..	1	10	0	3	7	6

#### KIMBOLTON.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Landin, Miss, A. E., By ..	0	16	9	0	16	6

#### KINGSWOOD.

Mellowes, Mrs., By ..	1	18	0	1	18	0
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#### LEOMINSTER.

Holmes, Mrs., Box ..	0	2	6	0	2	6
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#### LONDON (FETTER LANE).

Hooper, Miss G. ..	1	4	0	1	4	0
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#### LONDON (HORNSEY).

Smith, Mrs. H. N., By ..	3	2	9	3	2	9
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#### LONDON (UPTON MANOR).

*Per Rev. E. Brown.*

Moravian Sunday School ..	0	5	0	0	5	0
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#### NEWQUAY.

Hutton, Miss E. M. ..	0	15	0	0	15	0
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#### NORTHAMPTON.

Satchwell, Rev. C. W. ..	0	2	6			
Satchwell, Mr. W. H. ..	0	2	6	0	5	0

#### OCKBROOK.

Kershaw, Mrs. ..	0	10	0	0	10	0
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#### PRIORS MARSTON.

Brown, Miss F., By ..	0	16	0	0	16	0
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#### WOODFORD.

*Per Rev. R. S. Farrar.*

Knibbs, Mrs. E., by ..	0	13	0	0	13	0
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Postages, etc. ..				44	13	9
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Total £44 10 6

	£	s.	d.
One-half to Foreign Mis-			
sions ..	22	5	3
One-half to Czecho-Slovakia			
Mission ..	22	5	3
Total	£44	10	6



for the Year ending March 31st, 1940.

iii.

## GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

REV. J. CONNOR, B.A., B.D., *Treasurer.*

			GENERAL FUND			SPECIAL OBJECTS.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abbey Street Baptist								
Chapel .. ..			0	10	0			
A Moravian .. ..			15	0	0			
Anon. .. ..			5	0	0			
Anon. .. ..			0	10	0			
Anon. .. ..			0	4	9			
Barber, Miss E. J., for								
Labrador Children's								
Christmas Tree .. ..						0	2	0
Bennett, R. J., Esq. ..			4	2	0			
Bingham, per Miss L. M.,						1	0	0
for Labrador .. ..								
Bishopsgate Gospel Hall								
Sunday School, for Rev.						0	12	0
G. W. Sach's Work ..								
Callander, per Rev. R. S.,						1	0	0
proceeds of Lantern								
Lecture, for Labrador ..						5	0	0
Carey, Mr. R. J., for Labra-								
dor Relief .. ..								
Carter, W. C., Esq. ..			0	17	0			
Clowes, Mrs. E. (box) ..			0	5	2			
Crofton, Miss E. Lowther ..			1	0	0			
Dale, Miss J. R. .. ..			0	2	6			
Danish Mission Associations,								
for Unyamwezi, per Rev.						2,874	9	8
P. Fabricius .. ..								
Earnshaw, Miss M. C. (Don-						6	0	0
ation) for Demerara ..								
Ellis, Mr. G. W., for Labra-						0	12	6
dor .. ..								
Eskimos and Settlers in								
Labrador .. ..			24	18	4			
German Y.M.C.A. .. ..			1	12	0			
Harvey, Rev. J. E. .. ..			0	5	0			
Hewer, H. R., Esq. .. ..			0	7	3			
Heber, Mrs. B., for German						5	0	0
Mission Work .. ..								
Holmes, Mrs. A. (Mission						1	0	0
Box), for Rev. P. Holmes'								
Work .. ..						24	14	0
Isaacs, Miss Jessie, for								
Tibet .. ..								
James, Rev. Dr. .. ..			0	10	0			
Lamb, Miss, for Khalatse						1	0	0
Dispensary .. ..								
Lausanne and Prangins Old								
Boys' Scholarship Fund			0	13	10			
Melvin, Miss J., for Suffer-						0	5	0
ing Christians in Germany								
Menzel, Rev. B., for Labra-						13	13	5
dor .. ..								
Ditto, for Clothing for						9	0	0
Labrador .. ..								
Merchant, Mr. W. J. ..			0	8	6			
Missionary Helpers' Band,								
Rotherhithe, for Rev. G.								
W. Sach's Work, Mak-						23	0	0
kovik .. ..								
Miller, per Mr. W. G., for						21	6	0
Labrador .. ..								
Norton, Mrs. .. ..			0	8	0			
Ogleby-Davies, Miss E. ..			10	0	0			
Pedersen, Miss M. (Dona-								
tion) .. ..			12	0	0			

			GENERAL FUND.			SPECIAL OBJECTS.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pole, Mrs. E. C., for								
Labrador .. ..						0	5	0
Ditto, for Labrador Relief						0	4	3
Pope, Mr. J. E. .. ..			1	0	0			
Proceeds of Talk, by Mrs.								
A. R. Smith:								
at Aston Women's Insti-						0	10	6
tute .. ..								
Ditto, at Knebworth						0	10	6
Women's Institute ..								
Ditto, at Little Berkham-						0	10	6
stead Institute .. ..								
Readers of "Het Zoek-								
lecht," for Miss K.						5	5	0
Hettasch's Work, Labrador								
Sale of Pamphlets .. ..			0	5	9			
Sale of Stamps .. ..			2	1	0			
Shackleton, Miss, for Rev.								
W. Asboe's Work .. ..						1	0	0
Smith, Mrs. A. R. & family								
(box) .. ..			1	1	0			
Smith, Rev. P. A. H. ..			0	7	0			
Taylor, Trustees of the late								
John .. ..			3	4	10			
Tempest, Mrs. H. F. M. (2								
years) .. ..			2	2	0			
Tinfoil, Net Proceeds of			3	1	10			
Tytherton Mission Box ..			2	0	0			
Veil, J. F., Esq. .. ..			1	0	0			
Ward, Mrs. M. H., for Ger-								
man Mission Work ..						5	0	0
Watson, Lt.-Col. L. A. ..			3	10	0			
West Indies, Eastern Pro-								
vince, per Treasurer ..			18	5	7			
Ditto, Jamaica, for Labra-								
dor Net Fund .. ..						10	17	5
Wright, Mr. Ben, for Dr.								
Keevill's Car .. ..						4	0	0
Zeist Missionary Society,								
per Mr. H. Fortgens, for						11	4	0
Labrador .. ..								
For "H. Roger's School," Jamaica.								
One Year's Interest ..						10	0	0
For Montgomery School, Barbadoes.								
One Year's Interest ..						6	0	0

### READ IN WHALLEY.

By Miss M. Davey.

Armstrong, Mr. .. ..	2	6
Ashworth, Miss .. ..	0	0
Blundell, Mrs. .. ..	0	1
Bulcock, Mr. H. .. ..	0	2
Davey, Miss M. .. ..	0	5
Davis, Lady .. ..	0	5
Geldard, Miss .. ..	0	1
Garrett, Mrs. .. ..	0	2
Mercer, Mrs. .. ..	0	1
Porrett, Mr. .. ..	0	2
Rawlinson, Miss .. ..	0	1
Southern, Mrs. .. ..	1	0
Waddington, Mr. .. ..	0	1
Whewell, Miss .. ..	0	1
£2 5s. 6d.		

Total £120 10 4 £3,041 10 3



	GENERAL FUND. £ s. d.	SPECIAL OBJECTS. £ s. d.
<b>CONGREGATIONS.</b>		
<b>BAILDON.</b>		
Collections in the Moravian Church	3 9 9	
Ditto, in the Sunday School	5 12 11	
Lecture	1 4 0	
Special Donation, for Rev. G. Harp's New Boat		1 0 0
£11 6s. 8d.		
Total	£10 6 8	£1 0 0

<b>BALLINDERRY.</b>		
Collection in the Moravian Church	0 15 8	
£0 15s. 8d.		
Mission Boxes:		
Fleeton, Miss	0 8 8	
Sunday School	0 13 0	
£1 1s. 8d.		
Total	£1 17 4	

<b>BALTONSBOROUGH.</b>		
Collections in the Moravian Church	7 3 0	
Ditto, at Lecture	1 1 0	
Lantern Lecture	0 5 0	
Anon.	10 0 0	
Mite Association (see p. ii.)		
£18 9s. 0d.		
Mission Boxes:		
Bush, Joan	0 3 3	
Gould, Iris	0 3 2	
Lester, Roy	0 13 1	
Porter, Marjory	0 2 8	
Stephens, Mrs.	0 3 0	
Sunday School	1 0 0	
Tibbotts, Winnie	0 9 3	
Wickes, Rev. E. A.	1 17 7	
£4 12s. 0d.		
Whitehead, The Misses C. E. & M. M., for Nain School		200 0 0
Total	£23 1 0	£200 0 0

<b>BATH, TWERTON.</b>		
Lecture by Rev. N. Driver	1 2 6	
Donations	1 10 0	
Mite Association (see p. ii.)		
Total	£2 12 6	

<b>BEDFORD.</b>		
<b>St. Peter's.</b>		
Collections in the Moravian Church	3 9 6	
Jarvis, Miss M., for Dr. Keevill's Work		1 0 0

	GENERAL FUND. £ s. d.	SPECIAL OBJECTS. £ s. d.
Mite Association (see p. ii.)		
Sunday School	6 2 0	
Y.P.A., for Tibetan Evangelist		1 0 0
£11 11s. 6d.		
Mission Boxes:		
Barker, Miss	0 5 7	
Careless, Miss	0 8 7	
Cordwell, Miss	1 4 2	
Crockett, Mrs.	0 6 2	
Craig, Mrs.	0 12 6	
Foy, Rev. J. H.	0 14 3	
Geary, Miss	0 3 0	
Gribble, Mrs. S.	0 1 10	
Gribble, Miss D.	0 7 3	
Hague, Mrs. Jas.	0 9 6	
Hague, Mr. J. A.	0 8 0	
Hewitt, Miss (the late)	0 4 8	
Jarvis, Miss M.	0 13 3	
Lane, Miss	1 13 8	
Leach, Mrs.	1 3 6	
Marriott, Master M.	0 3 9	
Marricott, Mrs. W. J. (the late)	0 2 4	
Perry, Miss E.	0 9 4	
Pullinger, Mrs. J. A.	0 13 2	
Purser, Miss B.	0 6 3	
Purser, Mr. F.	0 3 10	
Shawe, Mrs. S. (the late) and Miss Shawe, for Tibet Mission		1 2 10
Thompson, Mrs.	0 4 7	
Wheatley, Mrs.	0 10 0	
White, Miss F.	0 11 6	
£13 3s. 6d.		
By Miss M. Shawe.		
Allen, Mr. W. S.	1 9 0	
Allen, In memory of the late Mrs. W.	1 8 11	
Hyslop, Mrs.	1 0 0	
Lorraine, Miss E.	1 0 0	
Peacock, Mrs.	1 10 0	
Priestman, Mr. & Mrs. T.	5 0 0	
Shawe, Miss M.	0 5 0	
£11 12s. 11d.		
Total	£33 5 1	£3 2 10

<b>BEDFORD.</b>		
<b>Queen's Park.</b>		
Collections in the Moravian Church	1 14 7	
Donation from the Sunday School	3 6 0	
Donation from the Women's Meeting	0 12 6	
Donation, for Labrador		0 2 6
£5 15s. 7d.		
Mission Boxes:		
Blake, Miss I.	0 5 9	
Buckingham, Mrs.	0 0 10	
Collier, Miss A.	0 0 9	
Graham, Miss	0 10 6	
Hellyer, Mrs.	0 6 10	
Henman, Miss G.	0 4 0	
Horner, Miss F.	0 4 5	
Jones, Mrs.	0 1 8	
Low, Mrs.	0 5 0	
Mills, Miss B.	0 1 9	
Neath, Mrs. E. M.	0 17 2	



for the Year ending March 31st, 1940.

v.

	GENERAL FUND. £ s. d.	SPECIAL OBJECTS. £ s. d.
Sewing and Knitting		
Guild .. .. .	0 4 6	
Woodard, Mrs. ..	0 3 0	
£3 6s. 2d.		
	£8 19 3	
Less Expenses ..	0 9 8	
Total	£8 9 7	£0 2 6

# BELFAST.

## University Road.

Church Grant .. ..	6 0 0	
Grant from "Fancy Fair"	10 0 0	
Extra Proceeds of Lantern		
Lecture by Rev. N. Driver	0 10 6	
Benson, Mr. & Mrs. W., for		
Labrador Clothing ..		0 10 0
Christian Endeavour Inter.	1 10 6	
Ditto, Junior .. ..	0 4 6	
Coulter, Mr. & Mrs. T. ..	0 2 6	
Dorothy, per Mrs. Bell, for		
Labrador .. .. .		0 5 0
Ewing, Mr. & Mrs. W. J., for		
Labrador .. .. .		0 10 0
Ewing, Miss A., for Labrador		
Clothing .. .. .		0 10 0
Fulton, Mrs., for Gospel Inn,		
Tibet .. .. .		1 0 0
Stooke, Rev. & Mrs. C. A. ..	0 12 0	
Stanfield, Mr. & Mrs. W. P.	1 0 0	
Sunday School Collections	1 5 9	
Western, Rev. & Mrs. W. ..	1 0 6	
£25 1s. 3d.		

### Mission Boxes:

Bell, Miss E. M. .. ..	0 10 0	
Benson, Mr. & Mrs. W. ..	0 18 1	
Burnside, Mrs. .. ..	0 10 0	
Douds, Mrs. W. .. ..	0 5 3	
Foreman, Miss S. .. ..	0 4 6	
Gamble, Mrs. .. ..	0 9 4	
Green, Mrs. S. .. ..	0 7 9	
Hutchman, Master J. ..	0 2 6	
Jackson, Master W. ..	1 2 5	
Lilley, Mrs., for Labrador		1 0 0
Livingstone, Mrs., for		
Langton Congregation,		1 3 6
Jamaica .. .. .		
Magill, Mr. J. .. ..	0 2 6	
Mid-Week Meeting Box..	1 12 0	
Stanfield, Master W. ..	0 5 0	
Taggart, Mrs. .. ..	1 15 7	
£10 8s. 5d.		
For £200 Appeal Fund ..		4 0 0
Total	£30 11 2	£8 18 6

# BELFAST.

## Cliftonville.

Mission Boxes: .. ..	5 6 0	
Total	£5 6 0	

# BRISTOL.

Collections in the Moravian		
Church .. .. .	4 2 9	
Ditto, at Lantern Lecture,		
for Labrador .. ..		1 4 1
Ditto, at Drawing-room		
Meeting .. .. .	0 15 6	

	GENERAL FUND. £ s. d.	SPECIAL OBJECTS. £ s. d.
"Anon.", for Labrador		
Relief .. .. .		0 5 0
Birtill, Mrs. C. J., for Labra-		
dor Relief .. .. .		2 0 0
Mite Association (see p.		
ii.)		
£8 7s. 4d.		

## PER BRISTOL JOINT MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Part Proceeds of Sale ..	78 17 0
£78 17s. 0d.	

### By Mrs. A. J. Heath.

Harris, Miss .. ..	0 10 0
Heath, Rev. A. J. .. ..	0 5 0
Higginton, Mrs. .. ..	0 5 0
£1 0s. 0d.	

### By Mrs. B. La Trobe.

"A Friend" .. ..	1 0 0	
Amory, Mrs. .. ..	0 2 6	
"Anon." C. A. .. ..	0 5 0	
"Anon." .. .. .	0 5 0	
Birtill, Mrs. F. E. for Sikonge		2 10 0
Birtill, H. G. G., Esq. ..	0 2 6	
Birtill, Mrs. M. .. ..	0 3 0	
Birtill, R. G. B., Esq. ..	0 2 6	
Birtill, Mrs. W. .. ..	1 1 0	
Bishop, Miss .. ..	0 10 0	
Butlin, Miss .. ..	0 5 0	
Corrall, Miss A. W. (the		
late) .. .. .	1 1 0	
Dawkins, Miss .. ..	0 10 0	
Evans, Mrs. .. ..	0 10 0	
Goddard, Miss J. B. ..	1 0 0	
La Trobe, Mrs. B. .. ..	1 1 0	
La Trobe, Rev. F. H. ..	0 2 6	
Lillingston, Miss .. ..	0 2 6	
MacLeavy, Rev. G. W. ..	1 0 0	
Mitchell, Mrs. & Miss ..	0 7 6	
Needham, Rev. R. .. ..	0 5 0	
Ridd, Mrs. .. ..	5 0 0	
Rust, Miss .. ..	0 10 0	
Sale of Work .. ..	0 17 6	
Smythe, Rev. F. T. ..	0 2 6	
Tapscott, H. P., Esq. ..	1 1 0	
Tapscott, Miss .. ..	0 2 6	
Tryon, Dr. .. ..	0 5 0	
Waugh, Miss .. ..	0 5 0	
Wright, W. J., Esq. ..	5 5 0	
Zippel, Mrs. .. ..	1 0 0	
£26 14s. 6d.		

### Mission Boxes:

Barnes & Felce, The		
Misses .. .. .	0 11 4	
Bishop, Miss .. ..	0 3 8	
Carter, Mr. & Mrs. ..	0 5 0	
Ellis, Rev. & Mrs. J. ..	1 4 9	
Hanna, Miss M. E. ..	1 2 0	
Harding, Miss H. F. ..	0 4 5	
Harding, Miss S. A. ..	0 4 4	
Klesel, Mrs. G. R. ..	0 5 0	
La Trobe, Mrs. B. ..	1 9 2	
Mahle, Mr. C. W. ..	0 17 6	
Peacock, Mrs. F. ..	1 12 0	
Price, The Misses ..	0 16 3	
Rawle, Mrs. .. ..	0 9 3	
Rowbotham, Mrs. ..	0 18 0	
Sunday School .. ..	3 6 1	
Webb, Mrs. .. ..	0 3 7	
Williams, Mrs. .. ..	1 4 0	
Williams, Ronald ..	0 13 0	



## Subscriptions and Donations

	GENERAL FUND. £ s. d.	SPECIAL OBJECTS. £ s. d.
Zippel, Mrs. ..	0 4 0	
Zippel, The Misses ..	0 17 2	
£16 10s. 6d.		
Total	£125 10 3	£5 19 1

## BROCKWEIR.

Schofield, Mrs. (box) ..	0 12 0
Schofield, Rev. L. G. ..	0 10 0
Sunday School ..	0 13 7
Mite Association (see p. ii.)	
Total	£1 15 7

## CROOK.

Collections in the Moravian Church ..	1 0 0
Ditto, in the Sunday School (Box) ..	1 5 3
£2 5s. 3d.	

## Mission Boxes:

Askew, Mr. W. ..	0 2 0
Gibson, Beryl ..	0 11 5
Heyes, J. & T. ..	0 3 8
Hodgson, Mr. J. ...	0 4 9
Jackson, Mrs. E. ..	0 2 6
Jessop, Mr. O. ..	1 1 0
Mellowes, Rev. F. H. ..	0 8 6
Peart, Mrs. F. ..	0 5 0
Sams, Miss E. ..	0 0 8
Stephenson, Audrey ..	0 4 3
Thompson, Audrey ..	0 1 10
Turner, Mr. J. G. ..	0 5 0
Wood, Mr. J. ..	0 6 0
£3 16s. 7d.	

Total £6 1 10

## DUBLIN

Collections in the Moravian Church ..	69 18 6
Young People's Social, for Labrador Relief ..	3 0 0
Boydell, Miss E. ..	3 0 0
Ditto, for Leper Settlement, Sikonge ..	1 0 0
Ditto, for Sikonge Hospital ..	1 0 0
Boydell, J. F., Esq. ...	20 0 0
Dividends on two Shares in Commercial Buildings Company ..	3 17 6
Griffith, Miss A. B. ...	25 0 0
Keene, Miss A. L. ..	2 2 0
Lang, Miss Emma, for Rev. W. Asboe's Work ..	2 0 0
Men's Meeting ..	0 6 0
Mite Association (see p. ii.)	
Nolan, the Misses ..	1 15 0
Purser, J. J., Esq., M.D. ..	2 1 0
Purser, Colonel L. M., D.S.O. ..	2 2 0
Total	£130 2 0 £7 0 0

## DUKINFIELD.

Collections in the Moravian Church ..	12 10 0
Total	£12 10 0

GENERAL  
FUND.  
£ s. d.

SPECIAL  
OBJECTS.  
£ s. d.

## FAIRFIELD.

Collections in the Moravian Church ..	2 2 6
Collection from Joint Congregations at Fairfield and Wheler Street ..	2 13 0
Ditto, at Lecture by Rev. F. E. Birtill ..	1 13 2
Collections in the Sunday School ..	20 0 0
Bulmer, Miss J. ..	0 2 6
£26 11s. 2d.	

## By Mrs. J. Mort.

Brown, Mrs. N. ..	0 2 0
Douglas, Miss A. M. ..	0 5 0
Eagle, Miss L. ..	0 10 0
Ewing, Miss M. ..	0 0 6
Geddes, Mrs. L. ..	0 2 0
Hassall, Rev. H. ..	0 2 6
Howard, Mrs. J. ..	0 1 0
Leigh, Miss B. ..	0 1 0
Leigh, Mrs. J. ..	0 1 0
Lowe, Mr. Stanley H. ..	0 1 0
Mort, Master John F. ..	0 2 6
Porter, Rev. E. W. ..	0 10 0
Sefton, Mrs. A. ..	0 1 0
Shawe, Miss A. M. ..	0 10 0
Shaw, Miss W. ..	0 10 0
£2 19s. 6d.	

## Mission Boxes:

Allkins, Shelagh ..	0 9 6
Ashton, M. & J. ..	0 3 5
Berry, Brian ..	0 1 9
Brown, Mary ..	0 5 11
Clapham, Alan & Estelle ..	0 5 10
College, The (Students) ..	1 2 3
Coper, Joy ..	1 7 2
Cosey, Kathleen & Brian ..	0 5 4
Douglas, Miss A. ..	0 5 8
Fenton, Connie ..	0 2 2
Gooding, Miss F. ..	0 3 7
Goodwin, Gladys ..	0 2 0
Gregson, E. H. & K. ..	0 7 11
Hall, Gordon ..	0 6 8
Hassall, Mrs. A. ..	0 7 3
Jagger, Leonard ..	0 3 11
Leigh, Miss B. ..	1 0 0
Mowl, Kenneth ..	0 0 4
Porter, Bernard ..	1 3 9
Rankin, Jean ..	0 0 11
Selby, Freda & Enid ..	0 7 6
Warburton, Mrs. ..	0 6 0
Wild, Amy ..	0 7 1
Withington, Joyce ..	1 2 9
Young, Alex ..	0 3 4
£10 12s. 0d.	

Total £40 2 8

## FULNECK.

Collections in the Moravian Church ..	16 7 7
Anon, for Labrador Relief ..	0 10 0
Haste, The late Mr., Interest on Legacy ..	0 16 8
Sunday School ..	10 6 0
Women's Missionary Circle, for Tibet ..	8 9 0
£36 9s. 3d.	



SPECIAL  
OBJECTS.  
s. d.

	GENERAL FUND. £ s. d.	SPECIAL OBJECTS. £ s. d.
<i>By Miss C. E. Clemens.</i>		
Bramley, Mr. J. S...	0 10 0	
Clemens, Miss ..	0 5 0	
Gaunt, Mr. W. ..	0 2 6	
Jackson, Mrs. J. W.	0 2 0	
McGillivray, Miss ..	1 0 0	
Moorhouse, Mrs. H.	0 1 0	
Scandrett, Miss ..	0 2 6	
Scandrett, Miss A.	0 5 0	
Summers, Rev. & Mrs.	0 2 6	
Waugh, Mrs. ..	0 7 6	
Womersley, Mr. ..	1 0 0	
£3 18s. 0d.		

<i>By Mrs. W. Mort.</i>		
Birtill, Mrs. J. M.	0 15 0	
Birtill, Miss R. ..	0 2 6	
Hutton, Miss S. E.	0 2 6	
Hutton, Miss Mary	0 2 6	
La Trobe, Mrs. H. P.	0 1 6	
Lumby, Mrs. W. ..	0 1 0	
MacLeavy, Mr. J. C.	0 2 6	
Mort, Mrs. W. ..	0 2 6	
Richardson, Miss ..	0 2 6	
Shawe, Miss E. ..	1 0 0	
Stott, Mrs. F. ..	0 2 0	
Stott, Mr. V. R. ..	0 1 0	
Stott, Miss C. ..	0 1 0	
Wilson, Mrs. G. A...	0 1 0	
£2 17s. 6d.		

Total £34 5 9 £8 19 0

**GOMERSAL.**

Collections in the Moravian Church	1 16 6	
Rhodes, Mrs., for Labrador Relief		0 10 0
Y.P.A. ..	1 5 9	
£3 12s. 3d.		

<i>Mission Boxes:</i>		
Cooper, Mrs. I. ..	0 1 10	
Cooper, Mrs. W. ..	0 3 2	
Darnbrook, Mr. Harry	0 6 2	
Darnbrook, Mr. Jack	0 3 0	
Kershaw, Mrs. A. ..	1 6 2	
Kershaw, Mr. Haley	0 1 0	
Lobley, Miss Mabel	0 3 7	
Oates, Miss A. ..	0 3 7	
Rhodes, Mrs. A. ..	0 12 11	
Rogerson, Mrs. A. ..	0 3 6	
Shepley, Mr. Arthur	0 4 5	
Waterhouse, Miss H. M.	0 10 0	
£3. 19s. 4d.		

Total £7 1 7 £0 10 0

**GRACEHILL.**

Collections in the Moravian Church	4 2 4	
Lantern Lecture ..	1 17 9	
Drawing Room Meeting	1 15 6	
Chestnutt, Miss A. M.	0 10 0	
Johnston, Mrs. M. ..	0 5 0	
McCurley, Mrs. ..	0 2 6	
McKay, Miss A. ..	10 0 0	
Sloane, Miss J. C. ..	0 2 6	
Wilson, Mrs. W. ..	0 5 0	
Y.P.A., for Rev. W. Asboe's Work		4 0 0
Ditto, for Labrador		4 0 0
Ditto, for Sikonge Hospital		4 0 0
£31 0s. 7d.		

GENERAL  
FUND.  
£ s. d.

SPECIAL  
OBJECTS.  
£ s. d.

*Mission Boxes:*

Chester, Mrs. J. H.	0 5 2	
Craig, Mrs. G. ..	0 11 11	
Gillan, Molly & Ramsey	1 10 4	
McCurley, Mrs. ..	1 3 6	
Nicholl, Miss L. ..	1 1 0	
Siddalls, Mr. J. ..	0 10 6	
Sloan, Miss M. E.	0 15 11	
Sunday School:		
Boys ..	0 12 1	
Girls ..	0 18 10	
Weir, Mrs. John ..	0 10 0	
£7 19s. 3d.		

£26 19 10

Less Expenses .. 1 19 6

Total £25 0 4 £12 0 0

**HAVERFORDWEST.**

Collections in the Moravian Church	4 0 0	
Ditto, at Lecture, by Rev. F. E. Birtill	1 8 3	
Donation from Sunday School	0 5 0	
Codd, Mr. & Mrs. ..	0 1 0	
Francis, Mr. & Mrs.	0 3 6	
George, Mrs. ..	0 10 0	
Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs.	0 10 0	
Johns, Mrs. E. M. V.	1 0 0	
Lewis, Miss C. E. ..	0 10 0	
Moreton, Rev. & Mrs.	0 10 0	
Morgan, Mrs. (Pendine)	0 10 0	
Morris, Mrs. ..	0 5 0	
Morris, Miss M. ..	0 5 0	
Webb, Mrs. ..	0 2 6	
£10 0s. 3d.		

*Mission Boxes:*

Codd, Michael ..	0 7 1	
Goodridge, Willie	0 2 11	
Harries, Elvina ..	0 1 0	
Howells, Phyllis	0 6 0	
James, Freda ..	0 1 6	
Moreton, Dorothy	0 5 0	
£1 3s. 6d.		

*By Mr. G. L. Howells.*

Davies, Mr. Pugh ..	0 2 0	
King, Mr. J. ..	0 2 0	
Lewis, Mrs. J. ..	0 2 0	
Morris, Mr. C. D. ..	1 0 0	
£1 6s. 0d.		

12 9 9

Less Expenses 0 12 6

Total £11 17 3

**HECKMONDWIKE.**

Collections in the Moravian Church	1 11 0	
Lecture by Rev. F. E. Birtill	0 19 7	
£2 10s. 7d.		

*Mission Boxes:*

Allatt, Mrs. F. ..	0 3 5	
Allatt, Miss ..	0 3 8	
Bailey, Mrs. ..	0 10 0	
Barber, Miss ..	0 2 6	
Boys' Club ..	0 3 2	
Buckham, Mrs. ..	0 4 5	



	GENERAL FUND.			SPECIAL OBJECTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Collon, Miss .. ..	0	7	6			
Holt, Mrs. F. .. ..	0	5	0			
Holt, Mr. F. .. ..	0	5	0			
Holt, Mrs. W. .. ..	0	2	0			
Parkin, Miss B. .. .	1	0	0			
Peel, Miss N. .. ..	0	5	0			
Taylor, Mr. H. .. ..	0	3	4			
Todd, Mrs. F. H. .. .	0	5	3			
Todd, Mr. N. .. ..	0	2	3			
Waterhouse, Mr. A. ..	0	4	3			
Wood, Mrs. A. .. ..	0	2	9			
Wormald, Mrs. N. .. .	0	10	0			

£4 19s. 6d.

Total £7 10 1

**HORTON.**

Collections in the Moravian						
Church .. ..	4	0	0			
Ditto, Sunday School ..	4	0	0			
Mite Association (see p. ii.)						
£8 0s. 0d.						
For Labrador Net Fund ..						

Total £8 0 0

**KILWARLIN.**

Collection in the Moravian						
Church .. ..	3	1	4			
£3 1s. 4d.						
Mission Boxes:						
Briggs, Miss .. ..	0	4	3			
Grant, Mrs. .. ..	0	10	1			
Sunday School .. ..	0	8	10			
£1 3s. 2d.						

Total £4 4 6

**KIMBOLTON.**

Collections in the Moravian						
Church .. ..	2	4	6			
Ditto, at Lantern Lecture	0	14	8			
In Memory of Mrs. W. H. Landin .. ..	0	10	0			
In Memory of J. T. Lester, Esq. .. ..	1	1	0			
Lester, Miss A. E. .. .	0	5	0			
Mite Association (see p. ii.)						
Satchwell, Rev. C. W. ..	0	10	0			
£5 5s. 2d.						

**Mission Boxes:**

Dickens, The Misses A. & E. .. ..	0	16	4			
Hankins, Miss A. .. .	1	1	2			
Landin, Miss A. E. .. .	0	16	0			
Pinner, Mrs. .. ..	0	16	4			
Sunday Scholars .. ..	0	8	0			
Wagstaff, Miss E. .. .	1	6	0			
Wilson, Mrs. .. ..	0	10	0			

£5 13s. 10d.

Total £10 19 0

**KINGSWOOD.**

Collection in the Bible						
Class .. ..	0	5	9			
Ditto, in the Sunday School .. ..	1	6	0			
Mite Association (see p. ii.)						

Total £1 11 9

GENERAL  
FUND.  
£ s. d.

SPECIAL  
OBJECTS.  
£ s. d.

**LEOMINSTER.**

Collections in the Moravian						
Church and Lectures ..	1	12	5			
Ditto, in the Sunday School .. ..	0	13	4			
Mite Association (see p. ii.)						

£2 5s. 9d.

**By Mrs. Miles.**

A Friend .. ..	0	2	6			
Davis, Mr. H. .. ..	0	2	6			
Davis, Mr. N. .. ..	0	2	6			
Ellwood, Mrs. .. ..	0	2	6			
Jackson, Capt. & Mrs. ..	0	2	6			
Johnson, The Misses ..	0	5	0			
Miles, Mrs. .. ..	0	15	0			
Phillips, Miss .. ..	0	2	6			
Phillips, Mr. W. .. ..	0	2	6			
Shawe, Miss K. .. ..	0	10	0			
Swithenbank, Rev. and Mrs. W. .. ..	0	5	0			
Taylor, Mrs. .. ..	0	2	0			
Vine-Stevens, Mrs. .. .	0	10	0			
West, Mrs. .. ..	0	2	6			

£3 7s. 0d.

Total £5 12 9

**LONDON, FETTER LANE.**

Collection in the Moravian						
Church .. ..	2	10	11			
Perrett, Miss .. ..	0	5	0			
Mite Association (see p. ii.)						
£2 15s. 11d.						

**By Mrs. V. M. Heath.**

Barrington, Mrs. (2 years)	4	0	0			
Bertenshaw, Mrs. A. ..	1	2	6			
Ditto, for Labrador Net Fund .. ..						
Birtill, Miss E. .. ..	1	0	0			
Connor, Rev. & Mrs. J. ..	2	0	0			
Edwards, Miss D. .. ..	0	10	0			
Heath, Mr. C. .. ..	5	5	0			
Heber, Dr. A. R. .. ..	1	1	0			
Klesel, Mrs. K. .. ..	0	2	6			
Oates, Mr. J. S. .. ..	0	10	0			
Pemsel, Mrs. H. J. .. .	0	5	0			
Pennington, Mrs. W. ..	0	2	6			
Sanderson, Mrs. .. ..	0	3	6			
Scandrett, Mr. J. R. ..	1	5	0			
Souter, Mrs. .. ..	3	0	0			
Spear, Mrs. G. F. .. ..	1	0	0			
Still, Mrs. .. ..	0	2	6			
Spooner, Mr. .. ..	0	4	0			
Tjaden, Mrs. A. .. ..	0	5	0			
Vaughan, Mr. J. .. ..	0	5	0			
Ward, Mrs. .. ..	0	5	0			

£22 12s. 6d.

Total £25 4 5 £0 4 0

**LONDON, HORNSEY.**

Collections in the Moravian						
Church .. ..	5	15	0			
Ditto, in the Sunday School .. ..	3	0	0			



for the Year ending March 31st, 1940.

ix.

	GENERAL FUND. £ s. d.	SPECIAL OBJECTS. £ s. d.
Mite Association (see p. ii.)		
Soldan, Mr. O. .. ..	1 5 0	
£10 0s. 0d.		
Mission Boxes :		
Soldan, Mr. O. .. ..	0 9 11	
9s. 11d.		
By Mrs. H. Smith.		
Hieber, Mrs. .. ..	2 0 0	
Kinross, Mr. J. A. ..	3 3 0	
Lamble, Mrs. .. ..	0 10 0	
LaTrobe, Miss E. K. ..	0 10 0	
LaTrobe, Mr. W. O. ..	0 10 0	
Pemsel, Mr. G. .. ..	1 10 0	
Pidgeon, Mr. H. M. ..	1 1 0	
Tree, Miss .. ..	0 10 0	
£9 14s. 0d.		
Total £20 3 11		

#### LONDON, UPTON MANOR.

Mite Association (see p. ii.)		
Mission Boxes :		
Ashdown, Mrs. ...	0 10 4	
Baldwin, Mr. ...	1 1 8	
Beaman, Mrs. ...	1 6 7	
Bedford, Mr. & Mrs. ...	0 5 0	
Brown, Rev. E. & Mrs. ...	0 9 0	
B.T.N. ...	0 3 0	
Calway, Miss ...	1 11 8	
Chubb, Miss ...	0 8 6	
Collins, Mr. & Mrs. ...	0 5 0	
Crawley, Mrs. ...	0 5 6	
C.V.L. ...	0 6 0	
Davidson, Mrs. ...	0 10 11	
Diagre, Miss ...	0 4 0	
Diagre, Miss G. ...	0 4 1	
English, Miss ...	0 6 0	
Jones, Mr. & Mrs. ...	0 15 3	
Lamude, Mrs. ...	0 2 3	
Lay, Mrs. ...	0 7 6	
Morgan, Miss H. ...	0 2 0	
M.S.S. ...	0 2 5	
Payne, Miss ...	0 5 6	
Perrot, Mr. ...	0 3 5	
Pingree, Miss O. ...	0 1 10	
R.M. ...	0 0 8	
Rose, Mrs. ...	0 5 0	
Smith, Mr. ...	0 10 3	
Sumner, Miss C. ...	0 10 4	
Tamsett, Mrs. ...	0 0 2	
Theobald, Mrs. ...	0 15 9	
Underwood, Mrs. ...	0 7 10	
Underwood, Mrs. ...	0 1 10	
Venables, Mr. L. ...	0 7 3	
Woodward, Miss V. ...	0 4 6	
Yeates, Miss ...	0 16 7	
£13 17s. 7d.		
Total £13 17 7		

#### MALMESBURY.

Collections in the Moravian Church	2 1 8	
Lockstone, Mr. E. H. ..	0 14 0	
Sewing Party .. ..	4 0 0	
£6 15s. 8d.		

	GENERAL FUND. £ s. d.	SPECIAL OBJECTS. £ s. d.
Mission Boxes :		
Bailey, Mrs. J. .. ..	0 5 4	
Bailey, Miss Joan ..	0 8 4	
Bishop, Mrs. W. .. ..	0 6 3	
Box, Mr. D. .. ..	0 3 6	
Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. W. ..	3 5 0	
Curtis, Miss .. ..	0 12 10	
England, Mrs. .. ..	0 5 8	
Gough, Miss G. .. ..	0 10 0	
Jones, Mr. & Mrs. E. ..	1 0 0	
Jones, Miss G. M. ..	1 1 0	
Jones, Mr. Harold ..	0 5 0	
Pearce, Mr. E. .. ..	0 5 0	
Perrett, Misses .. ..	2 13 6	
Perry, Mrs. .. ..	0 10 4	
Tanner, Mrs. J. .. ..	0 8 7	
Tyler, Mrs. .. ..	0 9 9	
Sunday School Box ..	3 13 11	
£16. 4s 0d.		

#### By Miss Hanks.

A Friend .. ..	0 10 0	
Hanks, Miss .. ..	0 2 6	
Jefferys, Miss .. ..	0 2 0	
Jones, Mrs. J. A. .. ..	1 0 0	
Lockstone, Mr. W. H. ..	0 2 6	
Matthews, Mrs. C. .. ..	0 5 0	
Richmond, Mrs. .. ..	0 7 0	
£2 9s. 0d.		
Total £25 8 8		

#### MIRFIELD AND HALIFAX.

Collections in the Moravian Church	1 1 0	
Boys' Gymnasium Class ..	0 7 0	
Sunday School, for Trinidad Jubilee Fund .. ..		1 0 0
£2 8s. 0d.		

#### By Miss Joyce Hirst.

Bishop, Miss M. .. ..	0 8 10	
Chester, Mrs. .. ..	0 0 4	
Clough, Mrs. A. .. ..	0 4 6	
Gill, Mr. P. .. ..	0 6 0	
Haigh, Mrs. F. .. ..	0 3 3	
Hatfield, Mrs. F. .. ..	0 1 1	
Heeley, Mrs. L. .. ..	0 5 0	
Hirst, Mrs. A. E. .. ..	0 5 6	
Hirst, Miss .. ..	0 4 6	
Hirst, Mrs. H. R. .. ..	0 6 0	
Holt, Mr. F. .. ..	0 5 0	
Oakes, Mrs. M. .. ..	0 4 5	
Peel, Miss Marion .. ..	0 5 0	
Sale of Photographs ..	0 6 1	
Stead, Mrs. N. .. ..	0 2 9	
Stott, Mr. Arthur .. ..	0 6 0	
Stott, Miss J. .. ..	0 0 8	
Swithenbank, Mrs. E. ..	0 4 0	
Swithenbank, Miss E. ..	0 4 5	
Swithenbank, Mrs. W. ..	0 2 0	
Wilson, Miss E. .. ..	0 2 0	
£4 7s. 4d.		

#### By Miss E. Lister.

Binns, Mrs. H. .. ..	0 5 0	
Lang, Mrs. G. .. ..	0 2 6	
Lister, Miss E. .. ..	0 10 0	
Lister, Mrs. J. .. ..	0 2 6	
Martin, Mrs. G. .. ..	0 10 0	
Swithenbank, Mr. E. ..	0 5 0	



## X.

## Subscriptions and Donations

	GENERAL FUND.	SPECIAL OBJECTS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Waddington, Miss ..	0 10 0	
Wilson, Miss ..	0 10 0	
£2 15s. 0d.		
<i>By Mr. A. Crawshaw.</i>		
Armitage, Mrs. J. ..	0 4 4	
Barnes, Mrs. F. ..	0 4 4	
Crawshaw, Mrs. A. ..	0 4 4	
Swithenbank, Mrs. A. ..	0 4 4	
Swithenbank, Mr. & Mrs. E. ..	0 5 0	
Wilson, Miss E. ..	0 4 4	
£1 6s. 8d.		
Total	£9 17 0	£1 0 0

## OCKBROOK.

Collection in the Moravian Church and Lectures ..	14 0 7	
Chorley, Mrs. M. ..	0 10 0	
Special Donation for Labrador Relief ..		4 14 1
Mite Association (see p. ii.)		
£19 4s. 8d.		
<i>Mission Boxes:</i>		
Sunday School :		
Junior Department	2 3 4	
Primary Department	1 19 10	
Senior Girls ..	1 0 6	
Intermediate Girls ..	0 9 11	
Senior Boys ..	0 12 6	
Intermediate Boys ..	0 4 7	
Siddalls, Mrs. ..	0 3 4	
£6 14s. 0d.		

*By Mrs. H. S. Nelson.*

Batt, In Loving Memory of Rev. W. C. ..	7 3 0	
Cartwright, In Loving Memory of Miss ..	1 0 0	
Harvey, Mr. H. T. ..	5 0 0	
Libbey, Rev. & Mrs. J. N. ..	1 0 0	
Nelson, Miss C. M. ..	0 2 6	
Nelson, Mrs. H. S. ..	1 0 0	
£15 5s. 6d.		

*By Mrs. S. H. Kershaw.*

A Thankoffering ..	2 10 0	
Brown, The Misses ..	1 0 0	
Hasse, Dr. & Mrs. H. R. ..	1 10 0	
£5 0s. 0d.		
Total	£41 10 1	£4 14 1

## OPENSHAW.

<i>Mission Boxes:</i>		
Barnsley, Miss A. ..	0 16 7	
Clapham, Miss A. ..	0 14 3	
Dauber, Miss F. ..	0 7 0	
Dye, Mr. L. ..	0 4 3	
Edge, Miss E. ..	0 5 1	
Goodwin, Miss A. ..	0 6 4	
Graham, Miss J. ..	0 12 7	
Grattidge, Mr. ..	0 3 0	
Jones, Miss O. ..	0 2 6	
Lee, Miss C. ..	0 3 0	
Manse, The ..	0 8 5	
Matthewman, Miss U. ..	0 6 7	

	GENERAL FUND.	SPECIAL OBJECTS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Packwood, Misses E. & M. ..	0 4 1	
Pitts, Miss M. ..	0 4 6	
Shelton, Miss M. ..	0 1 6	
Whitehead, Misses C. & M. ..	0 5 0	
£5 4s. 8d.		
Total	£5 4 8	

## PERTENHALL.

Collections in the Moravian Church ..	0 15 7	
Ditto, at Lantern Lecture ..	0 14 0	
Ditto, at Lecture by Rev. F. E. Birtill ..	0 9 3	
£1 18s. 10d.		

*By Miss C. Clarke.*

Banks, Mrs. H. ..	0 5 0	
Banks, Miss N. ..	0 2 0	
Bates, Mrs. P. ..	0 3 0	
Clarke, Mrs. G. ..	0 5 0	
Cook, Miss ..	0 2 0	
Leflay, Mrs. H. ..	0 1 0	
Lester, Miss A. ..	0 5 0	
Peppitt, Miss M. ..	0 2 0	
Wade, Mrs. O. ..	0 10 0	
Ward, Mrs. ..	0 10 0	
Willford, Mrs., & Robinson, Mrs. ..	0 2 0	
£2 7s. 0d.		

*Mission Boxes:*

Bates, Mrs., and Miss Banks ..	0 18 0	
Berry, Rev. J. K. ..	0 15 0	
Clarke, Miss C. ..	0 18 0	
Cooper, Mrs. F. ..	0 5 3	
Hardwick, Mrs. ..	0 4 1	
Pack, Miss L., & Miss D. Reynolds ..	1 4 4	
Pedley, Mr. & Mrs. ..	0 5 0	
Presland, Miss A. ..	0 4 1	
Robinson, Mrs., & Mrs. Wilford ..	0 18 0	
Roddiss, Mrs. W. ..	0 12 5	
Sunday School ..	0 7 6	
£6 11s. 8d.		

Total £10 17 6

## PRIORS MARSTON.

Collections in the Moravian Church ..	2 15 6	
Ditto, at Lecture ..	1 0 0	
Mite Association (see p. ii.)		
£3 15s. 6d.		

*Mission Boxes:*

Brown, Mr. & Mrs. W. ..	0 6 3	
Goode, Miss J. ..	0 8 0	
Matthews, Master Bert. ..	0 14 0	
Wareing, Mr. & Mrs. H. H. ..	1 0 0	
£2 8s. 3d.		

Total £6 3 9

## RISELEY.

Collection in the Moravian Church ..	1 1 0	
Anon, for Labrador Relief ..		1 0 0



for the Year ending March 31st, 1940.

xi.

	GENERAL FUND. £ s. d.	SPECIAL OBJECTS. £ s. d.
Lecture .. ..	0 13 1	
Mite Association (see p. ii.)		
£2 14s. 1d.		
<b>Mission Boxes:</b>		
Banks, Miss .. ..	0 5 0	
Bible Class .. ..	0 3 3	
Brown, Mrs. .. ..	0 8 0	
Williamson, Mr. ..	0 10 0	
Wright, Mrs. .. ..	0 2 8	
£1 8s. 11d.		
<b>Total</b>	<b>£3 3 0</b>	<b>£1 0 0</b>

#### SALEM.

Collections in the Moravian		
Church .. ..	4 0 8	
Ditto, Sunday School ..	0 13 6	
Lecture .. ..	0 5 8	
Social .. ..	2 8 10	
£7 8s. 8d.		

<b>Mission Boxes:</b>		
Armitage, Miss A. ..	0 9 7	
Armitage, Miss L. ..	0 1 9	
Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. H. ..	0 4 7	
Craig, Rev. & Mrs. P. ..	0 10 0	
Dunkerley, Miss M. ..	0 11 7	
Garside, Mrs. H. ..	0 4 7	
Gregory, Miss M. ..	0 3 8	
Hall, Mrs. J. ..	0 1 7	
Hancock, Mrs. F. ..	0 5 6	
Hughes, Mrs. M. ..	0 2 7	
Knight Mrs. T. ..	0 5 5	
Martindale, Mr. & Mrs. H. ..	0 6 0	
Mearns, Mrs. E. ..	0 2 8	
Schofield, Mrs. G. ..	0 5 7	
Singleton, Miss B. ..	0 8 0	
Singleton, Mr. & Mrs. H. ..	0 2 6	
Sykes, Mr. & Mrs. G. ..	0 8 0	
Wilde, Miss E. ..	0 4 6	
Yates, The Misses ..	1 0 6	
Young Men's Class ..	0 16 0	
£6 14s. 7d.		
<b>Total</b>	<b>£14 3 3</b>	

#### SWINDON.

Church Donation .. ..	2 8 6	
Sunday School Donation ..	5 0 0	
Women's Meeting .. ..	1 14 5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>£9 2 11</b>	

#### TYTHERTON.

Collections in the Moravian		
Church .. ..	1 11 2	
Austin, Mrs. .. ..	0 10 0	
£2 1s. 2d.		

<b>Mission Boxes:</b>		
Robins, Mrs. .. ..	0 9 0	
Sunday School .. ..	1 4 0	
£1 13s. 0d.		

By Miss H. M. Jefferys.

Barnes, Mrs. .. ..	2 0 0	
Jefferys, Miss H. M. ..	0 3 6	

	GENERAL FUND. £ s. d.	SPECIAL OBJECTS. £ s. d.
Zippel, Miss C. A. ..	0 3 6	
Zippel, Miss E. M. ..	0 3 0	
£2 10s. 0d.		
<b>Total</b>	<b>£6 4 2</b>	

#### WELLFIELD.

Collection in the Moravian		
Church .. ..	0 6 9	
£0 6s. 9d.		

<b>Mission Boxes:</b>		
Bousfield, Miss .. ..	0 8 6	
Sunday School:		
Junior Dept. .. ..	0 16 0	
Primary Dept. .. ..	0 9 6	
£1 14s. 0d.		
<b>Total</b>	<b>£2 0 9</b>	

#### WESTWOOD.

Collections in the Moravian		
Church .. ..	5 6 9	
Ditto, at Lectures ..	1 10 8	
Social .. ..	2 5 7	
£9 3s. 0d.		

<b>Mission Boxes:</b>		
Boardman, Miss E. ..	0 5 0	
Brierley, Mrs. G. ..	0 3 0	
Buckley, Miss .. ..	0 7 6	
Buckley, Mrs. G. ..	0 5 0	
Butterworth, Mrs. ..	0 2 2	
Carter, Mrs. .. ..	0 5 0	
Carter, P. & J. .. ..	0 15 0	
Clarkson, Mrs. W. ..	1 1 0	
Dewhurst, K. F. ..	0 10 0	
Grime, Miss .. ..	0 5 0	
Kent, N. .. ..	0 2 8	
Kershaw, M. & J. ..	0 10 0	
Kershaw, Miss .. ..	0 15 0	
Lees, Mrs. J. J. ..	1 0 0	
Manse, The .. ..	0 7 6	
Mills, Mr. J. H. ..	0 4 6	
Primary Dept. .. ..	0 2 9	
Rigby, Mrs. .. ..	0 2 11	
Taylor, Miss M. ..	2 0 0	
Wednesday Knitting Class	1 1 0	
Whitehead, Mr. J. ..	0 5 0	
Wrigley, Miss E. ..	0 5 0	
Young, Mr. W. ..	0 6 0	
"X" .. ..	0 2 0	
£11 3s. 0d.		

	20 6 0	
Less expenses	0 6 0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>£20 0 0</b>	

#### WOODFORD AND EYDON.

Collections in the Moravian		
Church .. ..	2 17 7	
Mite Association (see p. ii.)		



*Subscriptions and Donations*

		GENERAL FUND			SPECIAL OBJECTS					GENERAL FUND.			SPECIAL OBJECTS		
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.					£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Y.P.A.	.. ..	1	0	0											
	£3 17s. 7d.														
<i>Mission Boxes :</i>															
Haynes, Mrs.	.. ..	1	0	9											
Knibbs, Miss	.. ..	0	5	9											
Needle, Mrs.	.. ..	2	1	0											
Pratt, Doreen	.. ..	0	11	8											
Prestidge, Mrs.	.. ..	0	10	0											
Sunday School	.. ..	0	15	9											
Ward, Edith	.. ..	0	5	8											
Welch, Miss	.. ..	0	7	5											
	£5 18s. 0d.														
Total		£9 15 7													

		GENERAL FUND.			SPECIAL OBJECTS		
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
WYKE.							
Collection in Moravian Church	.. ..	2	17	10			
Ditto, for Labrador	.. ..				1 0 2		
Eastwood, Mrs., for Labrador Relief	.. ..				1 0 0		
Collection in Sunday School	.. ..	0	18	8			
Mission Boxes	.. ..	1	12	0			
		£5	8	6	£2 0 2		
Legacies of £450 and £180 have been received during the year.							

GENERAL FUND.				SPECIAL OBJECTS		
£ s. d.				£ s. d.		
WYKE.						
Collection in Moravian						
Church .. ..	2	17	10			
Ditto, <i>for Labrador</i> ..				1	0	2
Eastwood, Mrs., <i>for Labrador</i>						
Relief .. ..				1	0	0
Collection in Sunday						
School .. ..	0	18	8			
Mission Boxes .. ..	1	12	0			
	£5	8	6	£2	0	2

Legacies of £450 and £180 have been received during the year.



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## SUMMARY OF MISSION RECEIPTS to MARCH 31st, 1940.

Names.	General Fund			Other Missionary Objects.			TOTALS			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Boarding Schools Missionary Association ..	13	17	2	—	—	—	13	17	2	
Mite Association .. .. .	22	5	3	22	5	3	44	10	6	
General Contributions .. .. .	120	10	4	3041	10	3	3162	0	7	
Baildon .. .. .	10	6	8	1	0	0	11	6	8	
Ballinderry .. .. .	1	17	4	—	—	—	1	17	4	
Baltonsborough .. .. .	23	1	0	200	0	0	223	1	0	
Bath (Twerton) .. .. .	2	12	6	—	—	—	2	12	6	
Bedford (St. Peter's) .. .. .	33	5	1	3	2	10	36	7	11	
Do. (Queen's Park) .. .. .	8	9	7	2	6	—	8	12	1	
Belfast (University Road) .. .. .	30	11	2	8	18	6	39	9	8	
Do. (Cliftonville) .. .. .	5	6	0	—	—	—	5	6	0	
Bristol .. .. .	125	10	3	5	19	1	131	9	4	
Brockweir .. .. .	1	15	7	—	—	—	1	15	7	
Crook .. .. .	6	1	10	—	—	—	6	1	10	
Dublin .. .. .	130	2	0	7	0	0	137	2	0	
Dukinfield .. .. .	12	10	0	—	—	—	12	10	0	
Fairfield .. .. .	40	2	8	—	—	—	40	2	8	
Fulneck .. .. .	34	5	9	8	19	0	43	4	9	
Gomersal .. .. .	7	1	7	10	0	—	7	11	7	
Gracehill .. .. .	25	0	4	12	0	0	37	0	4	
Haverfordwest .. .. .	11	17	3	—	—	—	11	17	3	
Heckmondwike .. .. .	7	10	1	—	—	—	7	10	1	
Horton .. .. .	8	0	0	—	—	—	8	0	0	
Kilwarlin .. .. .	4	4	6	—	—	—	4	4	6	
Kimbolton .. .. .	10	19	0	—	—	—	10	19	0	
Kingswood .. .. .	1	11	9	—	—	—	1	11	9	
Leominster .. .. .	5	12	9	—	—	—	5	12	9	
London (Fetter Lane) .. .. .	25	4	5	0	4	0	25	8	5	
Do. (Hornsey) .. .. .	20	3	11	—	—	—	20	3	11	
Do. (Upton Manor) .. .. .	13	17	7	—	—	—	13	17	7	
Malmesbury .. .. .	25	8	8	—	—	—	25	8	8	
Mirfield and Halifax .. .. .	9	17	0	1	0	0	10	17	0	
Ockbrook .. .. .	41	10	1	4	14	1	46	4	2	
Openshaw .. .. .	5	4	8	—	—	—	5	4	8	
Pertenhall .. .. .	10	17	6	—	—	—	10	17	6	
Priors Marston .. .. .	6	3	9	—	—	—	6	3	9	
Riseley .. .. .	3	3	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	
Salem .. .. .	14	3	3	—	—	—	14	3	3	
Swindon .. .. .	9	2	11	—	—	—	9	2	11	
Tytherton .. .. .	6	4	2	—	—	—	6	4	2	
Wellfield .. .. .	2	0	9	—	—	—	2	0	9	
Westwood .. .. .	20	0	0	—	—	—	20	0	0	
Woodford and Eydon .. .. .	9	15	7	—	—	—	9	15	7	
Wyke .. .. .	5	8	6	2	0	2	7	8	8	
£	932	13	2	3320	5	8	4252	18	10	
‡ For Leper Home .. .. .	—	—	—	449	15	6	449	15	6	
* London Association.. .. .	4267	11	1	1640	11	9	5908	2	10	
Total Subscriptions and Donations ..	£	5200	4	3	5410	12	11	10610	17	2
ENDOWMENT FUNDS—										
Bate's Trust .. .. .	5360	9	10	763	10	4	6124	0	2	
Horniman's Trust .. .. .	135	0	7	—	—	—	135	0	7	
Total Receipts from all Sources .. ..	£	10695	14	8	6174	3	3	16869	17	11
							£	s.	d.	
The TOTAL RECEIPTS for all objects amount (as above) to £16869 17s. 11d.										
Towards which the "London Association in Aid of Moravian Missions"										
contributed .. .. .							5908	2	10	
British Congregations and Friends .. .. .							4702	14	4	
Endowment Funds .. .. .							6259	0	9	
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .							£16869	17	11	

\* The London Association Total includes Legacies amounting to £3308 2s. 10d. (for General Fund £2283 2s. 10d. and for Leper Home £1025).

‡ Including £105 16s. 6d. from the American Province.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PRESENTS

*The TRUST SOCIETY for the FURTHERANCE of the GOSPEL (INCORPORATED) acknowledges, with many thanks, the Receipt of the following Presents of Clothing and other Articles, for the use of the Missionaries and their People :—*

*For Labrador.*

One parcel from Bedford.  
 Three boxes from Baltonsborough.  
 One parcel from Miss Barber.  
 One Harmonium and two parcels from Bedford Queen's Park.  
 One parcel from Bexhill.  
 One parcel from Miss Boileau.  
 Five parcels from Rev. F. E. Birtill.  
 One parcel from Mrs. Balls.  
 One bale from Baildon.  
 One package from Belfast, Cliftonville.  
 One parcel from Mrs. MacLeavy.  
 Two parcels from Miss E. Boydell.  
 Sundry parcels from Mr. A. J. Smith.  
 Various parcels of clothing and food-stuffs from Friends in Switzerland, per Rev. B. Menzel.  
 Three parcels from Miss A. M. Clemetson.  
 One parcel from Miss Warne, Brockweir.  
 Two parcels from Miss Armitage, Kendal.  
 One parcel from Mrs. Ellis.  
 Five parcels from Mrs. La Trobe, Bristol.  
 One parcel from Rotherhithe Great Hall.  
 One parcel from Miss Fairburn.  
 Two parcels from Mrs. Townley.  
 One parcel from Miss N. Senior.  
 Two parcels from Mrs. Jordan.  
 Clothing, etc., from Larne Y.W.C.A.  
 Two parcels from Mrs. S. K. Hutton.  
 One parcel from Miss Greedy.  
 Various parcels per London Association.  
 Three parcels from Fairfield League of Service.  
 One parcel from Mrs. Hallam.  
 One case from Mrs. West, Holyhead.  
 One parcel from Mr. A. W. Crawford.  
 One parcel from Mrs. Clowes.  
 Six bales from Rev. R. S. Callander.  
 One parcel from Mr. Hards.  
 One parcel from Dukinfield Sunday School.  
 Two parcels from Mr. East.

Four packages from Fairfield Sunday School.  
 Sundry packages from Miss I. W. Fisher.  
 One parcel from Fetter Lane Sewing Party.  
 Three parcels from Holland.  
 One parcel from Mrs. W. G. Scandrett.  
 One parcel from Leominster Sunday School.  
 Three packages from Miss Bingham.  
 Sundry Clothing from Miss Timmis, London.  
 Three parcels from Mrs. Sutcliffe.  
 Two parcels from Bedford Queen's Park, Senior Girls' Club.  
 Sundry parcels from Unknown Donors.  
 Eleven packages from Priors Marston.  
 One parcel from Miss Hart.  
 Sundry parcels from Bristol.  
 Two parcels from Gomersal.  
 One bale from Gracehill Y.P.A.  
 Six packages from Hornsey Sunday School and Ladies' Working Party.  
 Two boxes from Mirfield.  
 One case from Heckmondwike.  
 One parcel from Mr. Green.  
 One parcel from Mr. M. Gardiner.  
 One parcel from Mrs. Hellyer.  
 One case from Miss E. M. Hutton.  
 One parcel from Miss Johnson.  
 Three parcels from Mrs. Kinross.  
 Two parcels from Kimbolton Sunday School.  
 One parcel from Bedford St. Peter's Mission Work Party.  
 One parcel from Fairfield.  
 Six parcels from Crook.  
 Three packages from Tytherton Girls' School.  
 Two bales from Ockbrook.  
 Three boxes from Bath Sunday School.  
 One parcel from Mrs. D. Martin.



Two parcels from Rev. E. E. New.  
 One parcel from Ockbrook Y.P.A.  
 Two chests from Rev. W. W. Perrett.  
 One parcel from Miss E. Perrett.  
 Two parcels from Miss R. Perrett.  
 Three parcels from Mrs. Peacock.  
 One parcel from Miss D. Reynolds.  
 Two parcels from Mr. Sampson.  
 One parcel from Swindon Sunday School.  
 Two parcels from Seamen's and Boatmen's Friendly Society.  
 Sundry Clothing from Belfast, University Road.  
 Eleven packages from Upton Manor.  
 Three cases from Malmesbury.  
 Sundry clothing from Mrs. F. S. Smith, Dalston.  
 Two parcels from Miss E. M. Zippel.  
 One parcel from Capt. Townsend.

Two parcels from Fulneck.  
 One parcel from Miss P. Cole.  
 One parcel from Miss E. Davey.  
 One bale from Miss Mortimer, Exeter.  
 One package from Mrs. Pennington.  
 One parcel from Mrs. Fidler.  
 One parcel from Miss R. Clarke.  
 One parcel from Mrs. Trevethan.  
 One parcel from Mrs. C. Taylor.  
 Two parcels from Tytherton.  
 One parcel from Mrs. Wride.  
 Three packages from Westwood.  
 One case from Woodford.  
 One parcel from Mrs. Woodard.  
 One parcel from Mrs. M. Williams.  
 Two cases Biscuits from Messrs. Wright & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.  
 One bale from Miss Yeates.

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*For Tanganyika.*

Mrs. Jones, Malmesbury.  
 Mrs. Bendle.  
 Mrs. Belshaw.  
 Bedford Queen's Park Girls' Club.  
 From Bristol.

Miss J. Greedy.  
 Hornsey Working Party.  
 Westwood.  
 Mrs. White.

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*For other Mission Fields.*

Miss Fladgate.  
 Miss A. Goodwin.  
 Priors Marston.

Mr. Sampson.  
 Tytherton Girls' School.  
 Unknown.